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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receive money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

☞ We see by an advertisement in the Nashville Despatch that some one in that city is still willing to sell real estate and personal property for "Confederate money." It is a question for the authorities to consider whether such an advertisement is not an act of treason, as it gives aid and comfort to the rebels by keeping up the value of their trashy promises to pay, and assists in carrying out the most gigantic scheme of fraud ever devised by man. There have been about four hundred millions of the notes of the Confederate States thrown into circulation, and they have been kept nominally at par by the bayonet, by threats, and by the action of vigilance committees. Despite this coercive regulation of the currency, they have depreciated even in the Confederate capital over eighty per cent. The only basis for the redemption of these notes ever proposed was the cotton, sugar, molasses, rice, and tobacco of the planters, but these securities have been wantonly destroyed until the worthless issues are of no more value than the dirty and greasy paper upon which they are printed. Upon whom will this immense loss fall? All the coin in the South has been seized by military orders, and removed from circulation. Institutions and individuals have been compelled to give up their gold and silver and receive Confederate scrip in return. The specie thus abstracted has never seen the light again, but is replaced by the shinplaster currency. In the meantime, men who are rich seem anxious to sell out their real estate, and there have been many transactions at such fabulous prices that the papers boasted that property was worth more now than before the war. There may have been purchases, too, made by loyal men, who had been compelled to take the Confederate notes, and knowing them to be worthless were willing to convert them into imperishable and immovable property at any sacrifice. When, therefore, a Confederate one hundred dollar bond was not worth more than one United States gold eagle, it is easy to see how land not worth more than fifty dollars would apparently bring five hundred dollars an acre, and upon such occasions a great jubilation would be raised.

But the leading spirits in the rebellion; the men who kept out of the armies of the Confederacy, and managed its affairs to suit their own plans, have not been idle in their respective States; they have made a good thing out of it, and the rebellion will pay these men as a stock jobbing operation, if they can save their necks from the halter. They induced the States individually to make large loans for military purposes, and were the most patriotic takers of such loans in the markets, but paid for the valuable State bonds with Confederate notes at their par value. When the rebellion is crushed, these Confederate notes will all be in the hands of the soldiers, the farmers who have been compelled to sell their produce for them, and the poor generally, while the rich and crafty speculators will have the State bonds snug in their pockets. When the Southern Confederacy is a thing of the past, an "insubstantial pageant faded," and its originators are exiled or hung, where will the holders of its notes apply for payment? But with the passing away of the Confederacy bubble, the States will be pledged in honor to redeem all their issues of bonds, and the domicils of their paymasters are tangible realities. Richmond will be searched in vain to find the treasurer of the Confederacy to settle the Confederate promises to pay; but in the old capitol there, the Treasurer of the State of Virginia will be found through all time to uphold the credit of the State. So, too, in New Orleans; the small planters who sent in their cotton and sugar and received Confederate notes in return, for the support of the rebellion, will look fruitlessly for the shadowy representative of the Memminger treasury, and the soldier will importune in vain for the payment of his blood-bought certificates; but the State of Louisiana will pay in time every cent for which she has become accountable. Here, then, is explained the financial game of the rebellion, by which, while Letcher, Floyd, Wise, Mason, Slidell, Beauregard, Benjamin, and those in the secret hope to win, their blind dupes and deluded tools will be ruined. Let any one study the history of this rebellion and he will see through the most transparent trick. When Machen, Hodge, Dr. White, and their rebel associates in the last Legislature of Kentucky hoped to draw this State into the vortex of secession, they voted millions upon the credit of the State to obtain arms; but when the old Commonwealth stood firm, their successors and sympathizers refused on all occasions to support measures to maintain the loyalty of the State, and were always preaching economy. We have no doubt that the legislative records of Tennessee will develop the same state of affairs, if they are examined. When the masses begin to see these things in their proper light, they will wonder what was the infatuation that led them to such acts of stupendous folly. We hardly dare contemplate what retribution they will demand.

☞ The iron-clad steamer Galena turns out to be an utter failure. Our very first impression, on reading a description of her, was that this would be the result. Her sides are clad with iron only three inches thick, and this, according to all the impressions we had previously received, was entirely insufficient to resist very heavy cannon shot at short range, yet we ventured to hope that the naval architects engaged in the construction knew what they were about. Our fears, however, instead of our hopes, were realized. Out of twenty-eight balls which hit the Galena from Fort Darling, eighteen are stated to have penetrated her. Of course she is of very little more account in attacking or resisting a fortification than a wooden steamer would be.

As yet, no shot has penetrated the Monitor, which is clad with iron five inches thick, but we apprehend that heavier guns than have been used, and steel pointed balls, may do the work. The Merrimac was probably as thickly coated with iron as the Monitor, and it is well understood, that, before her destruction, guns and missiles had been prepared on the part of the United States to bore her through and through at every well-directed shot.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer says that "Commodore Porter does not let the grass grow under his feet." People who work on the water seldom do.

☞ If Jeff Davis and his gang be not hung, our good mother earth will probably refuse in disgust ever to bring forth another crop of hemp. C. G. S.

☞ The Maysville Eagle has reliable information that between two and three hundred armed and mounted secessionists passed through Kentontown on Saturday night going eastward. On their journeys these men have made their boast that Maysville is doomed. Their purpose is to make a head in the mountains and then make a raid upon that city. The secessionists there drop ominous hints about guerilla warfare, and intimate that it is folly for Northern Kentucky to expect to remain at peace. They are evidently apprised of the movements and intentions of their friends, and the Eagle tells them that "it is folly for them to hope to be permitted to remain in this section of the country alive and unmolested after their robbing, bridge-burning, telegraph-wire-destroying, throat-cutting, barn-burning friends have been driven off. They must prepare to move off with them, or expect to pay back life for life, dollar for dollar, for every life and dollar taken from Union men." The Eagle likewise states that last week three telegraph poles near Paris were cut down and destroyed, and on Saturday last, half an hour after the transmission of despatches to military authorities, the wire was again cut in the same vicinity. We regard this information as most significant of the wide spread complicity of rebel sympathizers throughout the State with Morgan's late raid; for the first cutting of the wires was just after he had burned the cars and tried to rob the bank at Glasgow. From that point he found it necessary to retreat, and therefore the telegraph was interrupted that his route might not be known. We fully agree with the Eagle in its proposed simple and efficacious way to put a stop to these acts which are committed by secession spies out of pure wantonness. Hang them if they are caught, and if not, make the nearest secessionist who glorifies in false reports of secession victories and, exalts John Morgan into a demi-god, pay the expense of refixing the line. Outrages would not long continue under such a regime.

☞ The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register of a late date mentions with great rejoicing that the streets of that city were enlivened by the arrival of a large company of Cherokee Indians from the mountainous regions of North Carolina, who had "been enlisted in the Confederate service" by Major Morgan, of the 3d Tennessee regiment, who expects to raise a battalion, to fill up which "other companies of whites and Indians are desired." The Register thinks that Major Morgan "deserves the highest praise for his indefatigable zeal and energy, as displayed in the enlistment of so many valuable recruits from the aboriginal population." It was long denied by the secessionists that savages had been enlisted in the Confederate cause. But Albert Pike's regiments in Arkansas and Morgan's Tennessee battalion have now become notorious, and humanity will invoke the same curses against them as the noble British statesman did against his Government for exposing the American colonies to the barbarities of the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

☞ The Richmond (Va.) Whig professes to be virtuously disgusted at the rebel habit of lying. But we never heard any objection on the part of the Whig to the wholesale stealing by which the rebels were originally set up in business. The Whig should remember that those who will steal will lie.

In the New York custom-house some seven or eight positions, formerly held by *white* men, are now filled by *negros.—Exchange.*

In the rebel Confederacy, on the other hand, positions that ought to be filled exclusively by negroes are, it is said, occupied not unfrequently by white men.

☞ The rebel prisoners in Ohio are no longer permitted to have the services of their slaves. Why should they expect to have slaves to wait on them when they have done the most that mortal men could do to destroy slavery?

UNION MEETINGS.—We are gratified to see that the loyal men in every section of the State are fully aware of the importance of securing proper persons to fill the various offices for which elections will be held in August. A division of strength upon several candidates in a county will enable the sympathizers with secession to create confusion and produce trouble. It is indispensable, therefore, that the claims of aspirants should be settled by conventions, so that there shall be but one Union candidate for each office. We call, therefore, upon our friends throughout the State to imitate the example of Breckinridge county. Our friends there held a meeting on the 19th at Hardinsburg, it being the opening of court; Col. David R. Murray presided; the Hon. John B. Bruner acted as secretary; and James G. Haswell, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a Convention of the Union party of Breckinridge county, on the third Monday in June, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for our candidates to fill the vacions offices to be voted for at the next August election, and that the said Convention may be fully attended, we recommend the voters of the Union party to meet at their respective places of voting throughout the county, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, and appoint delegates to said Convention.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS—DEATH OF BUD RICHARDSON, ONE OF A GUERILLA BAND.

CUMBERLAND FORD, May 22.

Several prisoners taken in slight skirmishes around this vicinity were carried to Lexington the latter part of last week, and, as an incident occurred on the march which is apt to be magnified into a bona fide Lincoln outrage by the secessionists who are searching so untiringly for those articles, I have taken the pains to get the truth of the story from the Lieutenant who commanded the guard.

Lieut. Sutton, company G, Third Kentucky, Col. Garrard, was detailed to conduct the prisoners to Lexington, and was explicitly instructed by Gen. Morgan that if one of the prisoners were to escape through his negligence he would be held to a rigid responsibility. Of course the Lieutenant under the circumstances determined that nothing but death should wrest one of them from his hands. He took the precaution every night of posting pickets and keeping a light burning all night and had no intimation of trouble until he reached Richmond, Ky., which, although a lovely village in other respects, is unfortunately tainted in an ugly degree with secessionism. Here he was told privately that he might expect trouble when he halted for the night, as some half dozen rabid rebels had sworn to release his prisoners or give him trouble in the attempt. He marched late, as usual, and advised him to be stopped with nothing to take his party in for the night, and he disliked to bring the military necessity to bear upon them. He finally was compelled to halt about 8 o'clock near Foxtown, about six miles west of Richmond, and here he took the same precaution he had taken before.

About nine o'clock the galloping of horses was heard on the road towards Richmond, and he was admonished of it by his pickets. He told his men to do nothing except at his command, and he said afterward that he was more uneasy at the idea of his men acting rashly than he was at the idea of the rebels succeeding in their designs. Some ten horsemen came galloping in sight shouting and waving their hands. As they passed him they shouted for Jeff Davis and swept on forward without deigning to stop. The insult was almost too much for the hardy soldier, and it was only by exercise of great self-denial that he refrained from firing at them.

Doubtless emboldened by their success, as they thought, in intimidating our men, the horsemen soon turned and started back. Lieut. Sutton thought there had already been enough of this going on, and determined to put a stop to it. As they came up he ordered them to halt, which they did, and he told them that he wanted no such conduct there, as he had prisoners whom he was responsible for, and whom he would hold at the risk of his life. One of the party seemed to be spokesman of the crowd answered with scurrilous epithets, cursing them for Lincolnites, and swearing that the prisoners would be free before morning. While he was speaking his friends and backers contrived to sneak slowly out of sight, the Lieutenant considering them too small pataloes to be worth keeping.

The spokesman of the rebels continued his abuse until it was beyond bearing, and Lieutenant Sutton told him that he was his prisoner, and must alight from his horse. He refused to do so, and when the Lieutenant ordered his men to take him, he set spurs to his horse and galloped away. Sutton called "Halt!" to him three times, and as it had no effect, he ordered his men to fire. Six shots were fired at him, his horse leaped two or three paces, and he fell from him to the earth. When examined, it was found that one shot had entered his back and gone out at his shoulder. He was still living, and was taken into the house where he died the next day. He was called Bud Richardson, and is reported to have been a wild, thriftless young man, whose death was really no loss to the community in which he lived. These are reports which I regret to have to publish as much as his friends regret to see them published, but justice demands that the stories which have been circulated by traitors to the detriment of Lieutenant Sutton for the part he took in this affair should be fully refuted, and in an investigation of the case, the character of Bud Richardson must suffer.

ON Monday the Michigan Battery, accompanied by two heavy 32-pounders, belonging to Captain Foster's Wisconsin Battery, arrived in the lines, and I believe, we are ready for the contest. I predict that not another Sabbath will see the rebels holding forth in Cumberland Gap, except as prisoners of war. The news around here is becoming painfully contraband, and the *cacoethes scribendi* can by no means have full sway.

C. G. S.

☞ President Lincoln won't consent to the emancipation of the Southern slaves, but he is resolved on releasing from bondage the Southern white folks.

☞ It is known that the New Orleans rebels have buried some of their sick soldiers while still alive. Perhaps they know best when their friends ought to be tucked away.

☞ P. T. are the initials of Beauregard's name, but many recent proclamations emanating from Corinth are signed G. T. Beauregard. The Democrat can't understand whether this is a comedy of errors or another exhibition of Siamese twins. Perhaps Toutant has adopted the old and significant lettering of cards presenting parting compliments and the cabalistic letters, we are "Going to Texas."

☞ A detachment of the Provost Guard will leave this city to-day with twenty-five rebel prisoners for Camp Chase. They will proceed to Cincinnati by the mail boat.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

A PLEA FOR THE RIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 14.

There is a great deal of gossip just now about reforming and creating *parties*. The essence of this whole matter, however, is precisely *here*, namely: The largest, the most popular, the most noble and enlightened party which the world has ever seen exist, fully organized—and this is, the Conservative Union party of America.

Such a party should at once exert its strength, and, sweeping away the old, rotten political machinery of committees, make room for a fresh movement of the people in their sublime majesty. Uprearing the platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws; devoted to the integrity, majesty and lawful supremacy of our flag as long as a rebel shall remain in arms—their bright standard should, at once, gleam aloft, to assure the President of the United States of the public sentiment of America.

In the name of God, let not the fiery purgation of this dreadful war leave unscathed the poison lurking in the cup! Shall our noble brethren in vain shed their blood, while nests of asps remain imbedded in our very vitals in the persons of the vilest, most hollow-hearted, traitorous, and mischievous politicians who have ever disgraced history, or shambled in the vitals of Constitutional freedom.

Is it not plain to the most vagrant loyal reason that the radicals of the North are wholly as pestiferous and (now) more mischievous and malign traitors, than the demoralized armed rebels of the South? Are these not, every day, working in bloody concert, against our holy Constitution and Union; and so—as far as these human devils can do it—writing that very black lie upon our arms, which the leaders of the secession conspiracy revel in propagating?

Now, what matters it if the fellows who slander our Conservative Generals; who, like so many cockatrices, are hatching the serpent eggs of venom between the sections, as are, the loyal men of the land, near the goal of this Red Sea of War—what matters it whether or not they be legislators, or soiled party, notorious hacks steeped in the slime of conventions, running over with the plagues-sores of antecedents which have wrapt the nation in flames—are we so inured to their regime, to their audacious assumptions, that we shall be saddled with such a dynasty on the new birth (for this war should be a new creation) of our political system—that noble giant whose earth-fall should strengthen every muscle?

This is the political, the imminent political question of the instant, to be solved without delay—and to be solved by an aroused, every nerve quickened, patriot people, who love the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, and who are ready to die for them—and who can see nothing of worth in life without these, their blessed heritage.

At the head of this proud, righteous party the President of the United States *should* stand. His hand should give the banner to the breeze; and are long we trust that it will. But whether this be so or not—the duty must and will be performed—and right speedily!

It is nonsense for sane men to be scared by chimeras and hobgoblins. We are not weak enough to be daunted by the device of the radicals, that a grand, pointed, conservative movement will be (in any invidious sense) esteemed as a "Peace Party." Conscious of our loyalty as we are of *their* heart-treason, pointing to our cheerful sacrifices in every form in which man can offer up his treasures on the altar of his country, we should at once proceed to assure Americans everywhere, South as well as North, that we desire their co-operation to restore the Cobstitution which we all love so well—and to urge immediate aid to destroy the traitors everywhere, and in every disguise. The time for such action has arrived. Let not the golden moment be postponed.

Again I say, let the President do this work! Surrounded as he is by radical influences, how shall the popular pulse be made known to him unless through every artery of our system be felt its loyal beat? At the very front of this loyal movement all would prefer to see Abraham Lincoln stand. But, if he will not, should such an unlooked for contingency be plainly manifest, shall our eyes be blinded, and our voices stifled, and our limbs become benumbed till the very chill of the old death we are escaping through "seas of fire" seizes hold of us in the coil of the same serpent from whose poisoning we are writhing, because, and only because, a war is going on, and, *therefore*, God help us! these radical traitors shall scatter the seeds of death and hell unrebuked! Are you judicially blind and deafened, that we shall do this act of supineness and cowardly imbecility? Shall we so stultify ourselves as to believe that a movement like this will be an "opposition to the Government?"

Opposition to treason and traitors, now and forever, North and South! Fidelity to the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws for whose supremacy we are fighting and will fight, and to which are pledged our last dollar and our last life, against every foe, foreign and domestic,—such is the nature of our opposition—such the spirit of the flag we fling to the breeze.

Let the People of the grand Northwest at once speak out in this fresh, popular, sublime movement, and lead the way for the final extinguishment of that deplorable miasm of political impurity which has so long disgraced this nation, and whose bloody work fills the air with the groans and the pestilence of a horrid civil war. When this shall be done, then the recompense of our dreadful strife will begin. Otherwise, like the fate-bewildered Macbeth, amid the tears and blood and sighs, and imprecations and thunders of this soul-sickening time, the Genius of our land may be heard sadly exclaiming—

"Pro Banquo! lo! here
I "find my mind!"

For—in such event—indeed will the triumph be that of the enemies of our holy flag, North and South!

Faithfully, dear Journal, B.

[From the Maysville Eagle of the 21st.]

THE PROPOSED GUERILLA WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

We have reliable information that between two and three hundred armed and mounted secessionists passed through Kentontown on Saturday night going eastward. On their journeys these men have made their boast that Maysville is doomed. Their purpose is to make a head in the mountains and then make a raid upon this city. The secessionists here drop ominous hints about guerilla warfare and intimate that it is folly for Northern Kentucky to expect to remain at peace. They are evidently apprised of the movements and intentions of their friends. And we tell them now that it is folly for them to hope to be permitted to remain in this section of the country alive and unmolested after their robbing, bridge-burning, telegraph-wire-destroying, throat-cutting, barn-burning friends have been driven off. They must prepare to move off with them, or expect to pay back life for life, dollar for dollar for every life and dollar taken from Union men.

[From the Shelbyville, Ky., News of May 24.]

That all the leading traitors and rebels in this State, as we also believe in Tennessee, are fully cognizant of the plan of operations of their traitorous leaders, is evident. We need but refer to their threats and attempts at intimidation toward Union men, and their recent open avowal of treasonable sentiments. We might refer to the fact that in this county, but a few days ago, a violent traitor and rebel went to an old gentleman, one of the most deservedly respected citizens in the county, and advised him to no longer express his love for the Union he had fought to maintain, and his hatred of the treason that was attempting to destroy that Union; but, if he would not and could not take sides with the "Southern Rights men," to keep his tongue still—to refuse to express his opinion in opposition to rebellion; for it would be but a short time before the Union men in this section would be overpowered, and those who were known as avowed defenders to the Union would be dealt with; and, as he had respect for this old gentleman, he did not desire to see him among the prescribed Union men; and if he would keep quiet hereafter, he might escape! Or, we might refer to the taunts made by an active traitor to a man who sympathizes with the rebels only because his hatred to abolitionism blinds his judgment to the fact that the secession traitors and the abolition traitors are working to accomplish the same end—the destruction of the Union. The traitor declared that the time had come when they need no longer mince about the matter, but could openly avow their sentiments—that is, their treason. But there is no necessity of referring to these things, or others of like import, when the truth is patent to every observing person that the traitors are aware of the designs of the leaders. Their conduct betrays the fact; and it should be received and acted upon as an indisputable fact by the Union men.

* * * Are not traitors and rebels in our midst deriding and denouncing the Government, and avowing that there is no longer any Union; and they owe no allegiance to it? Is not the evidence clear enough to fasten the conviction on every mind, that there is a wide and most malignant conspiracy among the traitors to inaugurate a system of marauding—jayhawking in this State, similar to the one they inaugurated in Missouri last fall?"

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 23.]

There is not the least doubt but the traitors in Kentucky are, by concert, preparing to desolate the State by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow; and now they are in motion. We do not conjecture—we know—that squads of two and three and half a dozen young men from the Kentucky counties bordering on the Ohio are nightly riding to appointed places, all proposing to form guerilla parties. Quite a number have recently left Boone county, and proceeded to join Humphrey Marshall. Some were able to ride their own horses. Others had horses presented to them by rich secessionists. Others stole horses. We have heard of cases in which young men stole horses from their fathers and ran away. They have been constantly but cautiously for several weeks, perhaps months, buying arms and ammunition in this city. In this manner they have been helped by those among us who are so weak or so wicked as to sympathize with them. Nothing can save Kentucky from desolation by these scoundrels but vigorous action. Whether this will be taken before the country is startled by a wild raid of the enemy striking some important point, and doing great mischief, depends upon the wisdom and vigilance of the authorities. If anything short of the actual outbreak of guerilla war on the Ohio would convince them of the necessity of doing something, there is evidence that will bring them to a "realizing sense" with great rapidity.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

☞ We give, elsewhere, remarks from three papers, the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, the Shelbyville (Ky.) News, and the Cincinnati Commercial, in regard to the projected guerilla warfare in Kentucky. There cannot be a shadow of rational doubt that the secessionists of our State have been secretly devising and arranging the plans and means of such a system of warfare for some months, and that now they are about ready to go actively to their work—to the work of robbing, burning, capturing, and hanging. That they intend to do this is as certain as any fact under heaven.

We are all fully warned as to what we are to expect, and, if we are not fully prepared for it, it is high time we were. Unless the most vigorous and extended means be adopted to intimidate our rebels and make them forego or suspend the execution of their conspiracy, the whole loyal population of our State will soon be roused and startled by events of the most fearful character. But we have confidence that the military authorities who now have matters in charge among us are exactly the men for their places, men lacking neither in sagacity nor resolve nor energy, and we beg leave to assure them that they cannot easily, in this great crisis, outstrip in their measures the patriotic sentiment of our people. Whatever is necessary to protect Kentucky from brigandage will be not only tolerated but applauded. There need be no doubt of this.

We would repeat on all proper occasions the expression of our conviction, that, inasmuch as it is obviously impossible, no matter what forces we may employ, to prevent all rebel outrages upon so extensive an area as that of Kentucky, our authorities will clearly see the expediency and the necessity of holding rebel aiders, rebel abettors, and rebel sympathizers responsible in property and in person for all such doings of rebel gurcilla bands as may be in violation of the recognized laws of civilized warfare.

GALLATIN, Tenn., May 20, 1862.

MR. PRENTICE—*Dear Sir:* When your quotation from and comment on my last letter reached me, I had just closed another, and a very lengthy one to you, in which I abused you to my heart's content. The vocabulary of acrimonious words was completely exhausted, and I was satisfied without sending it to you. I have avenged myself upon you, Mr. Prentice, by abusing you, and the balance of my vocabulary, in my own nature, brings its own reward. Really, after all that you said, I can scarcely believe you are so bad as my preconceived opinions had made you out, though you are bad enough still.

I have would cease to abuse rebel ladies, their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sweethearts, we might all think so well of you; for surely you are highly possessed of "the vision and the faculty divine." Genius, talent, and superior attainments are certainly yours in an eminent degree; but you employ them oftimes unworthily. You prefer the rankest weeds to luxuriate in the flowery walks of Eden; you devote the high attributes of divinity to ignoble purposes.

I know that woman should not soil the delicate and refined sentiments of her nature in the foul pool of politics, but to some extent she is excusable in times like these, when our social and domestic as well as political relations are seriously involved in the tide of revolution, which seems to threaten, with its boisterous waves, every institution of which an American might justly boast.

I might discuss these questions with you *ad infinitum* without either losing or gaining "a point," since you are confirmed in "the error of your ways," and I in the rectitude of mine. In the future I shall act upon the hypothesis that something "good" can "come out of Nazareth" even, and shall attribute the error of your course to a misguided judgment more than to the wilful promptings of an evil heart.

If you knew the "fiery ordeal" through which the heart of many a woman has passed since the commencement of this bitter and relentless strife, doubtless you would be a little more tolerant of "the devil" rebellion.

In conclusion, I have a proposition to submit: If you will agree in future to withhold your abuse of the Southern ladies, I will myself renew the proposition for a personal interview, and will, furthermore, be happy to welcome you to the hospitalities of the "fierce little rebel's mansion."

In token of "a covenant of peace" which I am willing to "establish" for the future, I send you herewith a white rose bud, as bright and beautiful as ever grew in the garden of the Hesperides, which shall continue as a token of peace between "thee and me," at least so long as you withhold in future your bitter epithets of rebel ladies. Inasmuch as I was the aggressor in the first instance, I deem it my duty to ask for the first armistice, as well as to propose the first treaty of peace.

MINNIE MINDEN.

Dear, dearer, dearest Minnie, we are very glad that you did not send us the letter in which you abused us to your "heart's content," for we are sure that such a heart as yours, whether in anger or in love, is not easily contented.

Minnie, you venture to think that we, though "bad enough", are not quite so bad as you have supposed us to be. Ah well, we wish we were better, but, if you knew how often and how earnestly we have labored, not all unsuccessfully, in behalf of the unhappy and as we think guilty captives from the South, and especially if you were to read our earnest remonstrances against the adoption of any harsh governmental policy toward the people of that beautiful section, you would think far more kindly of us than you do now. We love the South, but are for the prosecution of this war on the part of the United States because without war the Union cannot be restored, and because with the death of the Union the last hope of freedom on earth must perish. We are now fighting a mighty battle in behalf of mankind not only of this generation but of all time. It is because we want permanent peace and freedom, instead of perpetual wars and a remorseless despotism, in this lately happy and glorious land, that we are willing to fight against the terrible crime of dividing into two miserable sections the country which our grey old fathers bequeathed to us in unity and strength.

You complain, Minnie, that we have called rebel women "she devils." We have applied that term only to those females, who, by insulting words and unwomanly deeds, have grossly outraged the feelings of Union officers and soldiers. We have too lofty a regard for your sex to call such beings women, and we seriously doubt whether Satan will not undertake to hold us personally responsible for calling them devils. However we will fight the old rebel if he likes; indeed we have been doing this all our lives. You are so kind as to say in reference to us that you think "something good may come out of Nazareth *even*." Well, well, as great a good as Jesus Christ came out of Nazareth of old, and so we shall not quarrel with you for styling us a Nazareth, but trust that our soul may be the birthplace of some thoughts and feelings partaking of the spirit of the divinity.

You promise, dear Minnie, to welcome us to the hospitalities of your mansion if we will not abuse rebel ladies hereafter. We could not abuse ladies, rebel or loyal, without doing violence to our nature. Oh that all ladies were as just and true to themselves as we are to them. Finally, Minnie Minden, we thankfully accept your rose-bud as a token of peace between us. Its perfume is as sweet as the incense that goes up from the flowers of Eden, and, when your pretty fingers plucked it from its stalk, it must have been as white and beautiful as if born, like Beauty's Goddess, from the foam of the sea.

We send you our blessing, Minnie, and it "will do you no harm." We would send you a spirit-kiss, but spirit-kisses are too cold and unsubstantial—only a sort of ghost-kisses. Wait. In the meantime, you can find a letter at your postoffice.

☞ Jeff. Davis has been too long assuming the Presidential state, and his punishment draws nigh. There was a King of Elia once, who, desiring to be honored as a God, drove his chariot over a brazen bridge to imitate thunder, and darted burning torches on every side to make his lightning. He was struck with real thunder, and condemned to severe penalties in Tartarus. We have had all the brazen noise, and all the burning cotton-fields on the part of Davis, but now McClellan is preparing the Union thunderbolt which will overwhelm him.

A pro-slavery man may be defined as a being in human form who cannot distinguish the legal difference between men and beasts.

Chicago Journal.

Well, certainly, there are some beings claiming to be men and some always ranked as beasts, that it might be difficult for the most scientific naturalist to distinguish between.

Mr. Cuthbert Bullitt, named for the Collector of the port of New Orleans, is a native of Kentucky, but for twenty years has been a resident and merchant of New Orleans. He is a brother of Alexander Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune.—*Cin. Press.*

No, he is a cousin of Picayune Bullitt.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Please say, when ordering the Journal, whether it is the Daily, Country Daily, Tri-Weekly, or Weekly, wanted, and write the name of the postoffice and State in which you reside plain, to avoid mistakes.

☞ Mr. Cobden has taken a step in advance of the international code regulating belligerents and neutrals, as laid down by the Declaration of Paris, and proposes to do away with blockades entirely. If Mr. Marcy's proposition, which looked to the uninterrupted transit of all private property, not contraband of war, had been entertained, our country might possibly have been prepared for the progress indicated by Mr. Cobden. But we received monitions, both from the British Parliament and press, pending the negotiations upon the Trent affair, which lead us to be as distrustful of English sincerity as Rome was of Punic faith. The London Times did not scruple to assert that the might of the British Government dictated the rights of neutrals, and that what it had conceded when a weak power, could not be respected in its days of power and presumed naval supremacy. The Earl of Malmesbury, in Parliament, referring to the Code as settled at Paris, declared, that, "if a war broke out between the parties to that Declaration, we do not think that a great maritime country, like England, would be bound by it—circumstances would be too strong for an adhesion to it." Now we do not believe in this law of "circumstance," especially when John Bull is to have its interpretation and mould it to suit his interests, convenience and pleasure. If we are to have a code by which all civilized nations will agree to be regulated, the government of the United States can afford to be as liberal in concessions as any of its rivals in the old world, but Malmesbury's position was not attacked from the conservative side of the Parliament, nor did it bring down upon him the indignant comments of the press; on the contrary, his lordship reiterated his Rob Roy code of ethics and the newspapers preserved a silence which savored strongly of sympathy. We don't believe therefore that Mr. Cobden's proposition will meet with favor among the parties to the Paris Declaration, and we are confident that it will be scouted by our Government until Great Britain can show that she feels a disposition to act fairly and is actuated by a sincere desire to disarm war of its horrors and permit belligerents to pursue harmless traffic in the necessaries and comforts of life, without being amenable to seizure and confiscation. The statesmen of England are very ingenious in their devices to get rid of the blockade of our Southern ports, but they lose sight of the only efficacious and prompt mode, which is to frown upon the rebellion that marks its path by bonfires of the great staple of the world's industry and darkens the waters of our rivers by the wanton destruction of tobacco. "In the interests of civilization," had they pursued this plan a year since, there would now have been no starvation in the manufacturing districts of England, and every spindle throughout their imperial realm would have been in active operation. But they coquetted with the rebel States, until they alienated the sympathies of their former friends, and now the American Government can feel little or no disposition to enter into any arrangements which may have the effect to relieve them. There is a fealty due from the nations of Europe to the United States as a country of civilized progress, which must be restored and respectfully preserved, and until this is done they are no less the enemies of our Government than are the rebels who have taken up arms to destroy it.

☞ The violent secession paper at Carrollton in this State was recently stopped for a time. We see that it has been revived, and that it is still a secession sheet—as violent as it dares to be, and evidently experimenting to see how far it can safely venture. It advertises for a convention of the State Rights party, meaning the rebel party, to be held at Carrollton or Owenton on the first Saturday in June, to nominate rebel candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney. And here is a paragraph from it in relation to John Morgan and his banditti:

An effort is being made, it is said, to get troops brought to Carrollton. Don't those who are making it know that John Morgan may wake them up some of these morning? But perhaps they don't believe much about this bold man. They may dream of security, and of harassing their political enemies here, only to wake up to a reality that will be provoking. Won't they learn wisdom?

A paper so utterly rebel in its proclivities and its intended influences has no right to expect to be tolerated in Kentucky while the State is under loyal rule. An extinguisher should be clapped upon the Carrollton rush-light.

☞ The intelligence from South Carolina is, that hundreds of people are flying from Charleston to the country to escape the expected bombardment, and that other hundreds are flying from the country to Charleston to escape the horrors of slave insurrections.

☞ The Editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig confesses, that, whenever he sees it announced that the whole Federal army has been annihilated, he feels very sure of hearing of a great Confederate defeat the next day.

☞ A she-rebel writes to us that the sight of our paper caused her dog to fall down in a fit. It does seem to have that effect upon a good many dogs—of both sexes.

☞ Upon the ocean, Iron is King; but whether in the shape of iron plates or cannon-balls—that's the question.

☞ The people of the United States are multiplying the production of flax. King Cotton bids fair to be "flaxed out."

☞ In regard to Abolitionism and Secessionism, it is difficult if not impossible to decide which is the father and which the son.

☞ Beauregard has issued quite enough proclamations. He had better die without further issue.

☞ It is seriously feared that the horrors of war are to be aggravated by the extension of the Congressional session through the summer.

☞ We guess, that, after the next naval battle near Fort Wright, the rebel flotilla will float "silly."

☞ There are no salt-sellers in the South now.

MARAUDERS AND THEIR AIDERS.—We learn from the Maysville Eagle that on Wednesday and Thursday of last week the County Attorney and County Judge, and eighteen other citizens of Bracken county, were arrested on the charge of aiding and encouraging the marauding parties who passed through that part of the State a few days ago, and their persons will be held as hostages for the safety of any Union man who may be carried off by these guerillas. These parties robbed the Union men of Bath of a number of valuable horses, and, if they are found guilty of complicity with these guerillas, should be made to restore the value of the property taken by their friends. These kidnappers and horse-thieves have of course their eulogists, and the Eagle says "some secessionists are scandalized at anybody daring to designate them as guerillas and horse-thieves, and denounce as barbarous the proposition to suspend them by the neck between earth and heaven with a little pure air to dance upon. They regard them as chivalrous and high toned young men, and, inasmuch as Jeff. Davis has legalized such conduct when the property stolen belongs to Union men, and inasmuch as the Southern Confederacy expects to succeed by that sort of thing, these tender hearted gentlemen are of the opinion that these high-spirited young gentlemen should be pardoned to return and boast of their exploits among admiring sympathizers as soon as they are jaded with their frolic. To disfranchise such specimens of the rose and expectancy of the State they regard as utterly unconstitutional, and to sentence them to the penitentiary a barbarity unheard of in history. And as for placing under arrest those who stand by and pat them on the back and smilingly see the thing well done, though taking no actual part in it, and who hold the guerillas in terror over Union men, why it is utterly destructive of liberty! Well! we fear that these gentlemen are doomed to be sadly shocked, and that it is ascertained that they have had any part in enlisting such bands or have encouraged them in any way, or that they have exulted over their achievements, the capers of their innocent and gallant young hero friends will prove rather an expensive and hazardous business to them."

AN ARRIVAL FROM MEMPHIS.—A gent

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

☞We publish this morning the first of a short series of political essays from one of the most vigorous thinkers amongst us.

The object of the writer is to contribute something toward the correction of the grievous errors which lie at the bottom of the present condition of things, and thereby to promote the re-establishment of the government in its full constitutional integrity. He brings to the accomplishment of this object very signal ability and intelligence, and, though in the course of the series he may possibly lay down some positions more broadly and dwell on others with greater relative stress than we may deem altogether just, we are confident that the general drift and effect of the essays will prove both just and salutary. We commend the series to the best consideration of extremists North and South.

Gen. Buell's Report.—After we had published what purported to be the official report of Maj. Gen. Buell on the battle of Shiloh we found that our version did not contain all the document, and that the portions omitted were of interest. Having procured a perfect copy, we have concluded to republish the whole of it, that the continuous narrative of the operations of the army of the Ohio may be preserved as a historic paper for future reference. We ask for this report the attentive perusal of our contemporaries of the New York World and other Eastern papers, which attributed the reverses of Pittsburg Landing to the slow movements of General Buell's army. Six weeks have elapsed since this unfounded charge was made, and though Gen. Buell has received deserved commendation for his brilliant success in retrieving the fortunes of General Grant's division, there has been no retraction of the direct allegation that he had unnecessarily delayed the advance of his army, or the ungenerous insinuation that General Buell had involved himself in the same category as Gen. Stone had done at Ball's Bluff. That we may make Gen. Buell's vindication clear, we quote the charges and implications of the New York World, made April 10, when it had received nothing but the telegraphic reports of the reverses of the 5th, and the glorious victory of the 6th. After quoting from the Mobile Register an exulting article to the effect that the rebels had gained, by our apparent inaction after the battle of Fort Donelson, and asserting that Gen. Buell had concentrated his forces *one day too late*, the World said:

> Can he, or any friend of his, remembering the capacities of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, pretend that this was not sooner practicable? Gen. Buell is certainly slow. It may be from physical inertness; it may be from lack of moral earnestness. His extraordinary speech to his soldiers when he first took charge of his department, that he "did not know what the war was for," and his continued friendly intercourse with rebel sympathizers, to the minds of some, would indicate the latter, and put him in the same category with General Stone, the supposed author of the disaster at Ball's Bluff.

Now what were the facts? Anterior to the battle at Pittsburg Landing, the army divisions had been changed, and Gen. Buell had no longer an independent command, but was under the guidance of Gen. Halleck, as the Department commander. We will not stop to show that it was impracticable to use the rivers for the transportation of troops and munitions. From Nashville to Savannah there was a hostile country, through which it was imperative that our army should pass, and in its passage detach Gen. Mitchell to secure its left flank while he menaced the right of the insurgents, and at the same time to garrison various strategic points on the route, and prevent an advance on Nashville. Still Gen. Buell was near Savannah on Friday, the 4th, and on that morning despatches from Gen. Grant stated that no enemy was in sight, no danger apprehended, and that there was no need of hurry. Despite this Gen. Nelson, who led Buell's advance, pressed on and reached Savannah the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, in ample time to have reached Pittsburg Landing that evening if his orders had permitted. It is therefore evident that Gen. Buell was in advance of Gen. Grant's requirements, and there is no necessity for further refutation of the charge of inaction made by the World.

But the World was not ungenerous merely; it was unjust, and it could have offered nothing more damaging to a soldier's reputation and honor than the insinuation that his intercourse with rebel sympathizers had tinctured him with disloyalty or induced him to delay his march in the interests of the insurgents. It is very easy for newspaper tacticians to set cosily in their easy-chairs and win battles, or to devise the strategy of a campaign and pass huge armies along roads through muddy bottoms and over fordless streams where bridges had been destroyed. But when the World accuses Gen. Buell of inertness because he did not transport his troops by river, it is convincing evidence that it knows nothing about what it presumes to discuss, for it was necessary to drive the rebels before him out of Tennessee or to have exposed himself, the capital of Tennessee, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to many annoyances and the gravest dangers. The implication which couples the name of Gen. Buell with lukewarmness in the cause of the Union or disloyalty to his Government, injures no one but those who make it. Gen. Buell needs no defence from this calumny, for it has already been disproved by time. From the moment he assumed the command in Kentucky, he devoted himself to the task of converting raw levies into soldiers, and those soldiers at Shiloh formed the centre around which the more recent organizations have clustered and gained strength. Gen. Buell is the very soul of loyalty, and his achievements are both solid and brilliant. He has never yielded one inch since he commenced his advance, and, as he advanced, his lines have been guarded in the rear and the whole country of his department cleared of rebels, save here and there a small marauding band. It is but a poor return for his energy, endurance, and uninterrupted successes to have his movements misrepresented and his motives impeached.

☞The special message of the President which we published in the Journal of yesterday is certainly a frank and manly paper. It does credit to the President's heart.

The policy so manfully confessed, however, is not one to be approved, and, though the exigency under which the policy was adopted and the undoubted integrity of the motive that prompted its adoption ought to shield the Executive from direct censure, still, under all the circumstances, we are not sorry that Congress has done in the premises exactly what it has done. Indeed, we reckon the whole thing as fortunate. If the facts now disclosed by the President had been known beforehand, Congress would have probably not acted at all, and the case might have become a precedent of evil tendency. As it is, the President's message will do full justice to Mr. Cameron, leaving the action of Congress to stand as a solemn yet not ungracious testimony against the case as a precedent.

And here we cannot forbear to notice the marked propriety with which the President seems to have acted toward Congress in the matter. If he had caused the facts he now discloses to be made known or intimated previously to his party friends in Congress, it is not unfair to presume that the subject would have been dropped, and he would have escaped all censure direct or otherwise. Instead of this course, however, which a man of less sterling qualities might have pursued, he appears to have left Congress to its free decision in the case, reserving to himself only the noble privilege of accepting his whole share of whatever censure should be pronounced against the policy he had in reality sanctioned. This surely is very handsome conduct. There is chivalry as well propriety in it.

☞The Memphis Avalanche complains that the men who now refuse to accredit the Confederate government and take its notes are the individuals who were first and foremost to involve the country in the revolution; and those who resolved that they would spend their "last dime," and "spill their last drop of blood." Of course they are, and there never has been such a gigantic stock swindle since the days of Law's Mississippi scheme, or the South Sea bubble, as the issue of four hundred millions of Confederate Treasury notes. The "first and foremost" of the plotters left the worthless securities in the hands of the people and hold the State bonds themselves.

☞If the rebels get hungry, let them eat the mutton of their water-rams.

☞The fate of that ugly and unique political monster of which the fading initials, as nearly as they can be made out upon the knapsacks of her fleeing armies, are "C. S. A.," seems to be very clearly foreshadowed in what even the rebel sympathizers here in the midst of us cannot help characterizing "*entre nous*," as the "dastardly destruction of the Merrimac."

The Confederacy, like the piratical craft, will soon be deserted by the last rats and the whole Confederate crew, and then blown up and whelmed forever in her own Stygian waters. *Suum cuique.*

Every act of the Confederate usurpers indicates with unmistakable distinctness the desperation of the suicide.

The universal conscription act and the brutal enforcement of it now being carried out at the point of the bayonet throughout the South, is undoubtedly the great spasm of the scorpion confederacy.

It is and must be the climax of their enormity—of all enormity, for nothing that Dante could conceive could exceed its horrors, and nothing that the malignant craft or power of the ancient arch-rebel against the republic of the Universe could either plot or execute, could surpass its literally infernal and inexpressible cruelty. It is the utmost product of the utmost known multiplier and multiplicand of wickedness and crime. It is robbery, rapine, and murder—at once—combined, concentrated, and generalized. We are aware that to those who are in full enjoyment of all the prerogatives of loyal citizenship, and in peaceable pursuit of their usual avocations under the protection of the Federal arms, even in many instances in spite of their admitted disloyalty, this language will seem strong—but to the hundreds of thousands of conscripts who are at the moment of this writing being dragged and driven at the point of the bayonet to sustain, through starvation, pestilence, and insupportable hardships, a war against all that their hearts love and their souls revere, no expression of which the pen of man is capable can adequately depict what they are undergoing. The eye can only close in horror upon this awful phantasm of the conscription; the pen cannot describe it.

The last earthly hope of the rebellion, then, is in this last—its greatest and, as it were, its crowning crime, viz: the conscription. This dark act casts the dark shadows of still darker designs before it. The Richmond adventurers manifestly hope to be able to hold McClellan and Halleck in check until they can prick five hundred thousand Union men into their unhallowed service with the bayonet, and severally coerce them, as far as possible, to maintain a cause which they surely could not of themselves maintain another month. And now, Generals McClelian and Halleck, the lofty voice and immortal spirit of the nation seem to calmly and clearly admonish you to smash the armies that confront you to atoms before those armies can have time to coerce and array against us under this accursed and inhuman conscription a *larger army of our own friends and kinsmen* than of all the enemies combined who have ever voluntarily enlisted in the Confederate service. And the nation seems to feel through all her soul and mighty nerves from coast to coast the triumphant and thrilling premonition that *you will do it*. Bear up then, still, O long-suffering and sorely-persecuted freemen of the South, for the hour of your deliverance is striking even now!

☞The New York Times, at various stages in the present struggle, has manifested a very thorough appreciation of the loyal men of the Border States. Our contemporary, we are happy to see, manifests such appreciation at the present stage of the struggle. We hail the manifestation as a cheering omen. "There is one thing," says the Times, "very clear—there are no more staunch, unflinching Union men in the country than the Unionists of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. *Their* Unionism costs them something. They testify their devotion to the Union by the sufferings, the deprivations, the persecutions they have endured on its behalf. And it ill becomes those who have suffered nothing, whose homes have not been approached by the storm of war, who consult their own advantage as well as their duty in supporting the Union, to cast reproach upon the Unionists of the Border States on account of any difference of sentiment on the subject of slavery. The Union has been *saved* thus far by the Unionists of the Border States. Nothing but the position held with such undaunted firmness and bravery by the Union men of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia has kept back the tide of rebellion from sweeping up to the boundary of the Northern States. They are entitled to the most grateful and cordial consideration of the whole country." This is both generous and just. How nobly does it contrast with the rant and rancor too frequently poured out in Congress on the Border States; though in Congress, as in the press, these devoted communities, so much abused and so grievously misunderstood, find Republicans sagacious enough to appreciate and manly enough to justify them. Witness the following passage from a debate in the Senate on the 19th instant.

> Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania. We are here, in the first place, to stand upon the Constitution, because that Constitution is paramount, and no matter what the will of the people might be, if the will of the whole people were in favor of any particular project which is unconstitutional, it is our duty to throw out that project and discard it; but where the legislation is constitutional and within the law of nations, and that instrument, then our next guide is the will of the people. Now, I ask Senators who come from the free States, do you believe, do you suppose that you can get along here and suppress this rebellion by disregarding that these gentlemen from the border States tell us?
>
> Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. We have so far.
>
> Mr. Cowan. The Senator from Massachusetts says we have so far; and where are we now? how far have we got? We have gotten so far that oftentimes the heart of the patriot despairs. And do we strengthen ourselves by violating the opinions and the beliefs and feelings of these men? Are we making them friend? I think it is exceedingly unkind to the representatives from those States here. What right have we to drive away from the Senators from Virginia the friends who have stood about them in these dark hours? What right have we to do the same with the Senators from Missouri, or the Senators from any Border State? Is that proper treatment? I would defer to those gentlemen as to all things relating to their own State, and as to all laws which are to operate on their own people. Upon what presumption do we decide that they are not interested in putting down this rebellion—ay, even more than we are? I should like to know from the honorable Senator from Massachusetts how he comes to know better than they do how to put down this rebellion. Has he been there—has he consulted the loyal people of the Border State, the men who live near the seat of war, the men who know about these things? I do not know whether it is presumptuous in him to dictate; I certainly should feel that it would be on my part if I were to undertake it.

Never was a rebuke more richly deserved or more suitably administered. It is worthy alike of the giver and of the receiver.

☞The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentinel wants to know why the sugar and tobacco were not destroyed at New Orleans, as well as the cotton, and adds: "There is no justice in placing the whole burdens and destruction of this war on the cotton merchants and planters." The Chronicle is getting its eyes opened and is "beginning to see it."

☞The rebels accept the services of all the female rebels they can get. They want bells to make cannon and belles to shoot them.

☞It is said that Northern troops in hot climates enjoy more robust health and perform more work, under certain precautions as to health, than natives. We call to mind that Col. Totten built the Panama Railroad with Northern laborers, after having vainly tried to use the services of the resident population there. Actual experience in Jamaica, under the direction of Capt. Marryatt, and in Africa, under Dr. Livingston, the great explorer, has proved the ability of Northern men to withstand the most deadly of the tropical miasmata. Capt. Marryatt demonstrated the utility of wearing flannel next to the skin. Dr. Livingston proved the value of quinine as a prophylactic. At Port Royal our troops use quinine with whisky, in the proportion of two grains of powdered quinine dissolved in half a gill of whisky, diluted with half a gill of water. This is taken in the morning before eating, and again at night, by troops exposed to malaria, and is said that so far from promoting intemperance it really gives a distaste for intoxicating drinks.

☞It is said that Clay King, an arrant rebel and noted guerrilla chief, has been publicly disgraced from the Southern service by an order publicly read at dress parade at Corinth not long since. What change for the better has come over King that the insurgents should find fault with him?

☞A young man named Henry A. Moyses was arrested on the landing yesterday by a detachment from the Provost Guard on the charge of acting in the capacity of spy for Col. John Morgan. The arrest was predicated upon the young man's own admissions.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE FEDERAL UNION—SECTIONALISM—SECESSION AND SOUTHERN TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

NUMBER I.

The preservation of the American Union was enjoined upon us by Washington, and, unless important circumstances and reasons have arisen which were not foreseen by him, his imperative advice is as binding upon us to-day as it was when first delivered.

The world's best hopes are identified with the preservation of our Union and liberty. Our prospective greatness, prosperity, peace, and honor seem to depend upon our union. Until within a few short months no American doubted that the preservation of our Union as it was left by Washington was a paramount duty of the American people.

It is needless to attempt to prove that the opinion of Washington and the almost unanimous opinions of our nation and of its foreign friends were immutably true.

We propose to enquire whether the advice of Washington is not still practicable as well as just—whether there is any cause for political hostility or civil war between the North and South—and whether our collisions and calamities have arisen from any other cause than sectional prejudice, slander, and delusion.

Ever since there dawned upon our horizon the gloomy and threatening doctrine of an inevitable and enduring conflict between the North and South—the doctrine that the innate or natural hostility of the people (arising from different institutions and manners) must inevitably break down all the barriers of the Constitution to engage in a struggle for the tyrannical supremacy of the South over the North, or of the North over the South, our country has known no peace. A spirit of scornful defiance in the South has welcomed the conflict and advanced to meet it.

The violence of the abolition movement was increased by every struggle of the Southern Rights pro-slavery party, and the speeches of the Abolitionists continually inflamed the Southern mind. The Northern party believed themselves to be struggling against an institution which was the misfortune and dishonor of our country, considered by many a sin and a crime as well as a political and moral curse. To resist the progress of this curse they were willing to use all constitutional means to the very utmost, and the most violent were ready to destroy the Constitution and the Union. As Mr. Greeley expressed himself to the writer, "*If slavery is wrong we cannot be wrong in our opposition to it*"—as if measures intrinsically wrong could be made right by being employed against what was considered an evil. Blind, furious zeal ever runs into the pernicious doctrine that "*the end justifies the means*," and serves the devil most effectually while wearing "the livery of Heaven." This violent, headlong zeal is the prevalent insanity of our times, bringing into bloody conflict the noblest and most heroic spirits of our embattled country.

The Southern party, taking their stand upon the doctrine of equality in the Territories, and the right of slave emigration, were ready to destroy the Union rather than yield the right of slave property in the Territories. Civil war was the natural consequence of the existence of such parties.

The disloyal spirit in the Southeast, which had for nearly thirty years been repressed by the whole power of the nation, rejoiced in the opportunity of a sectional conflict, which was offered by the abolition anarchists. The standing quarrel of Massachusetts and South Carolina as the respective champions of anti-slavery and pro-slavery ultraism and violence, placed them in the front rank, as leaders in the sectional contest. The substantial unity of purpose in the two parties advancing in their different modes toward the ultimate overthrow of the constitution, developed a latent cordiality which they displayed to each other in the last Presidential canvass.

We stand now amid the bloody convulsions of civil war. There are few who can look dispassionately at the causes of our misfortunes. But what will be said by the historian of the next century? It will be said that the evils against which the Northern party arose existed chiefly in their own imaginations, in the wild theories of political agitators and the novels of sentimental fanatics—that the rights for the defence of which the Southern States assumed the attitude of military defiance were of extremely trivial importance, and that it must have been during a gloomy epidemic of political insanity that our civil convulsions began on account of imaginary evils and infinitesimal wrongs.

Believing that reason and the love of truth have not entirely deserted our country, we shall endeavor to overthrow by facts and figures those delusive doctrines which however puerile and powerless with the well-informed patriot have in stern reality so nearly overwhelmed our republic.

Let us first examine the Southern chimera and look through its grim head and marrowless bones to the smiling face of nature which it conceals.

The South has been alarmed at anti-slavery agitation, and at one time that alarm had reasonable cause. The haughty attempt to exclude Missouri from the Union on account of the constitution formed by her citizens manifested an alarming disregard of the equal rights of the South. But after the settlement of that question by the compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. fanaticism appeared to decline. Garrison for publishing his abolition paper the Liberator, was mobbed by the respectable people of Boston and led out on Boston Common with a rope. The New England States (though infected with treason and secession during the war with England), became more loyal and contented and would probably have remained so but for the faithless repudiation of the Missouri compromise line by political agitators and the fierce contest which ensued upon the plains of Kansas. In that bitter struggle the fire of sectional hatred was kindled to a glowing heat.

The immediate pretext which has placed the North and South in battle array was the threatened Congressional legislation to exclude negro slavery from the national territories. Apprehending this, the extreme Southern States resolved that they would not submit to a government which treated them as an inferior class and claimed the right to discriminate against them in the territories acquired by the common treasure, prowess, and blood. Secession and civil war followed.

Was this privilege of negro migration to the territories worth the bloody struggle and tremendous sacrifices of a civil war and the dissolution of the republic? Could that migrating privilege have been secured by secession or by war, would it not have been a terrific folly to maintain it at the cost of sacrificing ten thousand-fold greater pecuniary value than the negro property concerned would be worth, and giving besides the lives of hundreds of valuable citizens for every negro to whom we thus secure the privilege of migration?

What then must be the wildness of that folly which sacrifices treasure by the hundred millions and lives by ten thousands to attain an object evidently impossible to attain *by war*—the safe migration and settlement of a few negro slaves in the United States territories?

How few of the Southern people have ever reflected upon the positive insignificance, the real worthlessness of all that is concerned in this Territorial contest!

As to Kansas, Nebraska, and all the other territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., no man in his senses thinks of a contest on the slavery question there—the question is practically settled. It is settled, too, in reference to California, Texas, and the Indian Territories.

What then is the area in which the North and South are to imperil all their treasures and their liberty itself in a negro contest? Nothing in fact but New Mexico and Arizona. Is the privilege of introducing negro slavery into these territories of any great value. Is it to the planters of the South worth even a vigorous political contest? No—on the contrary the privilege is worthless. There had been no restriction upon the introduction of slaves, and yet there have not been fifty probably not twenty resident slaves introduced into these territories since they have been owned by the United States. Ex-Gov. Hunt, of New York, during the last presidential canvass, offered a thousand dollars reward for proof of a single case in which a planter had emigrated or designed emigrating with his slaves to New Mexico. Like California, Arizona and New Mexico were evidently destined to have no slaves, for they are not planting countries and could not obtain slaveholders enough to maintain the institution. At the utmost but a few thousand could ever have been introduced, and even these could not have permanently remained in a region where an overwhelming majority of the voters would have favored emancipation. It was not a fanciful expression of Dan'l Webster when he said that this region was devoted to free labor by the ordinance of God.

It appears then that the great question of *Southern Rights in the Territories*, about which the nation has been convulsed and enraged to the dagger's point—agitated by Wilmot provisos, Chicago platforms, Squatter Sovereignty, Dred Scott decisions, Douglas and Lincoln debates, Southern conventions, secession resolutions, actual disunion, coercion, civil war, and its long train of ruin, blood, and horror, is a matter so entirely insignificant and practically worthless that, like the point of honor in some would-be duels, it vanishes away when submitted to the inspection of the combatants' friends.

The privilege of importing an accidental negro now and then into New Mexico, if subjected to a border tariff of fifty dollars per head, would never have yielded ten thousand dollars—probably not even a hundred. In no possible mode could emigrants have been induced to pay as much as $50,000 for the privilege of introducing slaves into New Mexico. Nor is it at all probable that a sufficient slaveholding emigration could ever have been carried into New Mexico to make it permanently a slave State, and thus add to the political influence of the slave-holding States.

Throughout all the Southern States so deeply agitated upon the question of squatter-sovereignty and slave migration, not one man in ten thousand had any practical or possible interest in the question. Nor had the Southern States as States or communities any practical interest in the matter. As slaveholding States they could not reasonably expect to bolster up their political power by means of slavery in New Mexico unless they could also have excluded Northern immigration. As communities seeking their own growth and prosperity, their interest in New Mexico was less than nothing—it was *a minus quantity!*

What interest has Kentucky or any other Southern State in tempting her citizens to migrate to a new territory and to carry with them their slaves and other capital? None whatever. It is the continued drain of population from Kentucky to the new States, which has exhausted her resources, checked her growth, diminished her cities, prevented her whole territory from being covered with railroads and turnpikes, and her eight or ten million acres of unimproved land occupied by a thrifty population.

Our financial condition in reference to the Territories is like that of the cat under the bellglass when the working of the air-pump was withdrawing the air, leaving poor puss to perish in the vacuum. It is said that a shrewd old cat in this dangerous condition clapped her paw upon the valve through which she was being pumped to death, and thus put a veto on the operations of the experimenter. The Wilmot proviso would have partially obstructed the valve through which our State has been drained by the territories of a certain portion of its capital, but our politicians, unlike the shrewd cat, have insisted with frantic vehemence that the valve should be kept wide open and the pump vigorously worked to reduce the wealth and population of our State. Aye, they have even insisted that we should fight rather than allow the valve to be closed by Northern politicians. Their indignation, however, was but an *ex post facto* resolution, after the offence had been committed, when no more available territory remained for contest, and national parties stood in battle array upon the question whether the stable door should or should not be shut after the horse was gone. Ah, how blindly have party politicians led us with humbug issues through farcical contests, into our present bloody tragedy!

We do not favor the Wilmot Proviso nor object to free emigration from one portion to another of our common country, but we do think that when the interest of a State in migration to a Territory is largely *a minus quantity*, the champions of State rights should not too fiercely demand that minus quantity for the honor or benefit of the State, or bring the State to the verge of civil war to maintain (if the expression be allowable) a minus right—a right to be depleted and exhausted.

Not thus, however, was the question presented to the people of the South. They were told by extremists in both sections that slavery was to be surrounded, imprisoned as by a wall of fire, within which it should be compressed and finally suffocated for want of room to expand.

They who in sincerity spoke thus forgot the vast area of the South in proportion to its population. They forgot how difficult it is to produce an excess of population in any country—how many centuries the world has been growing without producing anywhere that dreaded Malthusian climax when starvation is to result from excess of numbers overburdening the soil.

The area of all the slave States of the Union was 851,000 square miles—they had not in 1850 reduced more than one-tenth of their land to cultivation. They can easily sustain a population of (1,700,000,000) seventeen hundred millions before they will begin to encroach upon the boundaries where want and famine begin. The day when such an event can happen is a long ways off in a boundless future, and long ere the negro shall thus be crowded to the imagined verge of starvation the crowded laboring population of the North will have passed into its horrors and perished by thousands.

The idea therefore of suffocating slavery by circumscribing its territory is as wild as any other pretext for getting up an agitation about territorial rights.

> "Sleep hath its wicked dreams—
> Fever its horrid phantom shapes,
> And such are these."

The whole contest was simply a jealous and desperate struggle for political power between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, prompted by mutual distrust and alienation. In this struggle the South was hopelessly outnumbered and should have given up the vain struggle for political ascendency on sectional principles.

As a political element the slaveholding power in seeking its own defence and preservation should have limited its efforts to defending and holding firmly the five hundred millions of acres which it had in secure possession behind the bulwarks of the Constitution, and not have weakened its position by attempting to outflank the North and take possession of new Territories in the Southwest, which it could not possibly hold longer than for a few years of irritating struggle and overwhelming defeat.

The rash attempt was made to take possession of territorial outposts which were not needed and could not be held. The struggle commenced in Kansas—the South was defeated, leaving the victors enraged and openly proposing in their camp a general assault to batter down the bulwarks of the Constitution and capture the stronghold of their political opponents.

Such are the ruinous consequences of political agitation which has induced the South to drop the substance of peace, protection, and prosperity to grasp at the empty shadow of territorial rights.

There was, it is true, a deeper cause than this operating on the minds of the more intelligent, but excitable — a fear of Northern aggression. That fear was the mainspring of secession. The humbug of territorial rights was the ostensible pretext, but fear of unconstitutional aggressions was the deeper motive that really fired the Southern mind, and in proportion as our government shall dissipate or confirm that fear will it be successful or unsuccessful in truly restoring and cementing for all time the Federal Union.

God grant a speedy restoration of Union, peace, and constitutional order. The writer, *belonging* to no party, has heretofore raised his voice against mad extremists, and would now again address to his countrymen a few calm words, for which no one is responsible but

HIMSELF.

☞Now that Gen. Halleck has excluded all reporters and letter writers from his lines, we shall have no repetition of the shameful forgeries which have been recently perpetrated upon the press and the public by the correspondents of the Chicago papers. They have lied like—like—Beauregard.

☞The style of appeal adopted by some of our Governors in responding to the late requisition of the President for troops is not adapted to enrapture the judicious. We see it has received a vigorous left-handed slap from the eminently judicious National Intelligencer. The blow is deserved. "The Intelligencer of this morning," says a Washington despatch of Tuesday, "referring to the representations that the insurgents again menaced the National Capital, says that besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions which the Government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a fictitious impression more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington." The Intelligencer's imputation of the rumors in question to the "idlers and secession sympathizers" of the Capital is a stinging rebuke to those State Executives who in answering the President's requisition have portrayed the danger of Washington in language as striking and vivid as that employed by them whilst the thunders of Sumpter were still echoing through the land. The exhibition is simply ridiculous. Washington is in no danger, and the President's requisition for troops, to which these Executives are responding in such a panic-struck fashion, was made not only without reference to the recent movements in Virginia but before they had taken place. The requisition was a purely business one, made in pursuance of the regular demands of the service, and without the smallest relation to a particular emergency either present or future. The Governors under notice, in summoning their citizens to the field in this sensational manner, have done injustice not merely to the public situation, but to themselves and to their ready and gallant people. In short, they evidently have acted from thoughtlessness instead of thoughtfulness.

The Position at Corinth.—A gentleman who left Memphis recently, and in whose word we place great confidence, arrived in this city last evening. His opportunities for observation have been good, and his statements may be relied upon. He informs us that nine citizens in ten have no confidence whatever in the successful result of the effort to establish a healthful, independent government in the States now in revolt. The accounts we have had of the suffering endured by the inhabitants of the so called Confederate States are by no means exaggerated, and are of such a deplorable character as to beggar description. The most revolting means are made use of to compel the common people to serve in the army in obedience to the conscription act, and the reign of terror from that cause is perfectly appalling.

Our informant expresses the belief that there will be no general engagement at or near Corinth, as it will be the policy of Gen. Beauregard to fall back upon Columbus, or some other point further South. Indeed, he thinks Beauregard's present force at Corinth does not exceed twenty thousand men, all of whom are thrown out as pickets, which movement is designed to cover and make sure his retreat. In short he feels satisfied that we will have a repetition at Corinth of the scenes that have rendered Manassas, Bowling Green, and Yorktown famous in the war.

☞The Nashville Union says a Union man "with a but" is as bad as a rank secessionist. But when our rams get to work on the Mississippi some tall Union work with tremendous butts must be expected.

☞The Christian Banner, published at Fredericksburg, Va., was suspended in May, 1861, in consequence of the Editor's loyalty to the Union, and his refusal to aid in plunging Virginia into the vortex of secession. Just one year from that day its publication is resumed. In his article announcing it, the Editor remarks:

> When we closed our office twelve months ago, the *secession flag*—the emblem of *all folly*—was waving over our city. To-day, the *American flag*—the Stars and Stripes, the proud emblem of a nation's greatness, the flag which our fathers won through blood and death, the flag which our fathers loved, the flag which all nations honor, the flag under which we were born and have lived forty-five years, save one, now floats proudly over us. Long may it wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave; may it wave over *us*, *our* children, *our* grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, till Gabriel's trump shall sound, and *old* time shall end—then good-bye *old time honored flag*. Heaven is a better place than America.

Scenes at New Orleans.—The New York Journal of Commerce learns from an eye witness, resident at New Orleans, some particulars connected with the recent change of authorities in that city, which will not be uninteresting to our readers:

> When the fleet had passed the forts, and it was certain that they were ascending the river, the troops evacuated with the exception of one regiment, who threw down their arms and would not leave. The mob took the place of the city troops, and commenced to burn all the cotton they could find (from 10,000 to 15,000 bales), rolling the sugars into the river, knocking in the heads of molasses casks, and doing whatever damage they could. Commencing in the upper part of the city, they took to boats with lighted torches, and finally succeeded in setting afloat, ships, steamers, steamboats and other craft, with the exception of one ship belonging to a gentleman whose partner (being a well known and influential man with them), saved it by declaring it their property; only three vessels escaped. Dupasseur had a ship loaded with cotton, as also an English house, name unknown, which shared the fate of others, and the powerful ram yet on the stocks was blown up and destroyed, and the powder appropriated to the guns on the levee was thrown into the river. The next morning after the ships arrived, an immense crowd assembled on the levee, of both sexes and all ages; a murmur of applause in the crowd drew the attention of the officers of the ships, who fired their pistols, killing upwards of seventy-five and wounding others. This is referred to by Commodore Farragut in his despatch to the Mayor.
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> One of the parties killed was an Englishman of the name of Moody, whose body was awfully cut and shot and was hanging to a telegraph pole in front of his door, upon which hung his sign, "Get your shirts at Moody's." This man had lived fourteen years in New Orleans, had acquired a handsome property and was a good citizen. Many then fled on hearing other outrages; and the parties who directed Capt. Bailey to the City Hall were chased to the Levee, where they escaped to the boats of the United States fleet. Thirty men attempted to board one of the United States vessels; seven were killed by the arms, and others drowned in the attempt of this desperate act. Houses were set on fire, and the narrator says it was the most awful night he ever passed, and the next morning he took his family to Mobile from their house in New Orleans for safety. On the 1st of May there was not a soul in the streets; the stores, hotels, and every place of business was closed, and the city appeared dismal.
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> The troops on their way up burned all the cotton they found, and for one hundred miles up the coast all that was at the landing shared the same destruction.
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> The banks paid off their depositors in gold or Confederate money, whichever they were entitled to, and then closed their doors, &c., with their respective clerks, to Columbus, Miss., at the headwaters of the Tombigbee river. The currency now in New Orleans is solely Confederate notes; those having specie are holding on to it; no doubt it will by and by find its way North for sterling, as some of the foreign houses hold heavy balances. At the high rates that the banks asked for their London exchange, they would not purchase.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FROM THE JAMES RIVER — ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE INSURGENTS, AND BASE REBEL TREACHERY.

United States Gunboat Aroostook, James River, May 19, 1862.

You will have heard before this reaches you of our reconnoissance up this river in company with the Galena and Port Royal. We stormed Day's Bluff, about thirty miles from Old Point, and having silenced the battery there, shelled another about two miles further up the river. This occupied two hours and a quarter and dismounted two of their guns. We received two shots; one came in through our waist hammock netting and went out through the bulwarks on the opposite side, and other cut away our maintopmast stay, but did no material injury. It has been stated that in this engagement we stood off at long range; this is a mistake, for we were within four hundred yards of the shore. On the 15th we encountered three heavy batteries, eight miles below Richmond, the Galena took the lead, followed in order by the Aroostook and Port Royal. The ball was commenced by the forts opening fire, and the action continued four hours and ten minutes. The balls and shells rained over us, and we were much crippled in our action by the narrowness of the stream, which made it impossible to work our vessel without the danger of running ashore or getting aground. On one side of the river there are high bluffs, thickly wooded, which were lined with sharpshooters. Our bulwarks were completely riddled with bullets. The Galena expended all her shot and then hauled off. We fired three shells more, and then dropped down the river to City Point, at the mouth of the Appomattox, for repairs. The Galena is a perfect man trap; she is worthless with her thin-plated deck; shot and shell went through and through her; she had twenty-eight shot holes in her port side, and lost seventeen killed and twenty-one wounded. On our vessel we had none killed, but four or five slightly wounded. The Port Royal received one shot in close proximity to her engine, but "nobody was hurt." We received one 68-pound shot through our bows. It carried away four timbers, and lodged in the harness cask. We have it on deck now. Another shot struck just below our fore channels, and buried itself in the skin of the ship. A third struck on our quarter, but did no harm. The Wachusett steamer joined our fleet on the 18th. On the next day a message was sent off to see if the Flag-officer would not allow her surgeon to go on shore to attend a sick woman. The request was complied with, and the doctor, Chief Engineer, Paymaster, the signal officer, and a boat's crew of eleven men went. They had hardly struck the beach when they were fired on by a mob of rebels. A master's mate named Almany was killed, and a seaman named Pearce and three blue jackets were badly wounded, while all the rest of the party, except one who escaped, were taken prisoners. We buried the slain near Jamestown, where the dead of the Galena were also interred. From the obstructions placed in the river I expect difficult work in reaching Richmond, but we are all ready for hard fighting. I forgot to tell you that we blew up the rebel gunboat Teaser.

W. O. B.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

More Union Victories.—There was an error in the heading of the telegraphic despatches in the Bulletin of last evening. Instead of "rebel loss one thousand in killed and wounded and one thousand prisoners captured" in the battle of Hanover Court-House, it should have been five thousand prisoners captured. It was all right in the body of the Washington despatch. This was a far greater victory than the rebels have ever won, their loss being far greater than ours at Bull Run, and their rout quite as full and complete. The reverse we met with the other day in the valley of the Shenandoah was but a trifle in comparison with this great and signal victory, which, besides involving a fearful loss to the rebels in killed, wounded, and prisoners, gives to our victorious General, the invader of the capital of the Southern Confederacy, a most highly important strategic position, enabling him to cut off one of the main channels of the supply of the rebel army. This glorious victory cannot fail to have a most weakening and disheartening effect upon the rebels and is undoubtedly the immediate precursor of another and a far mightier victory in that region if the Confederates shall have the courage to stand their ground. Already the rebel forces that followed Gen. Banks and his little band of four or five thousand men through Winchester and Martinsburg have turned back in full flight, afraid of being cut off utterly.

Our despatches bring intelligence of other interesting successes. From all quarters the news is of the most cheering character, indicating that the war and the rebel Confederacy are near their end.

☞For several days past we have seen paragraphs in and from rebel newspapers in the South, fiercely denouncing Gen. Butler's Order No. Twenty-five, issued in New Orleans on the 9th inst, saying all manner of bitter things about it, and declaring it to be a deliberate and diabolical attempt to inflame and exasperate the poor against the rich, but at the same time all the Editors, who put forth such paragraphs, refused, strangely enough one would think, to lay the document before their readers so as to let them judge for themselves. They stigmatized the order as "agrarian," "fiendlike," "horrible," but prudently chose to let the public have no other means of judging of its character than from the use of such epithets.

We have received at last this much abused Order, and our readers will find it upon our third page. We do not wonder either that it exasperated the rebel Editors, or that they declined publishing it. Their fury and their prudence are alike natural enough. The Order is a masterly one, energetic, bold, powerful, and true. It sums up in a forcible and graphic manner the offences of the rebel leaders in New Orleans and Louisiana, and neither those leaders nor their friends can justly gainsay a solitary item of the terrible allegation. It is a remarkable document, and, although it is not intended, as the rebel Editors charge, to incite the poor against the rich, it certainly is calculated, and we trust will have the effect, to stir up the poor and oppressed, not only in New Orleans, but in other cities of the South, against the infamous rebel villains who have done and are doing everything in their power to betray them to want, woe, and death.

The New Orleans rebels will find, if they have not done so already, that, in General Butler, they have a keen, shrewd, firm, and fearless spirit to deal with. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Pierre Soule, and some others, at first tried their characteristic bluster upon him, but they very soon learned that such a game wouldn't pay. He gave Mr. Soule to understand that he was fully informed as to certain secret plans for the assassination of soldiers straying about the city, and warned him that, "if a shot is fired from any house, that house will never again cover a mortal's head; and if I can discover the perpetrator of the deed, the place that now knows him shall know him no more forever." The notification seems to have had the effect intended. No assassinations have been perpetrated.

Mark the contrast between the treatment of the thousands of starving men, women, and children of New Orleans by Gen. Butler and the U. S. Government on one side, and by the rebel military and civil authorities on the other. When our forces were approaching the city by land and water, the rebel authorities immediately destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of provisions, knowing that already a large portion of the people were suffering the tortures of famine, whereas Gen. Butler distributes at once a thousand barrels of beef among the sufferers, and the President of the United States issues a proclamation declaring his intention to send them food with the least possible delay. We shall see what will be the effect of these things among the masses of the great commercial emporium of the South. Those who do not return promptly to their allegiance will deserve to starve or to die any other kind of miserable death.

THE SKEDADDLE FROM CORINTH.—In looking at the military necessities of the rebel army gathered at Corinth, there was a seeming impossibility that they would run from that point. Southern hope and expectation were centred upon Corinth. The various stokers of the fires of the Southern heart have taught the rebels that at Corinth the troops of the United States would suffer an inevitable defeat. The South has been assured that the flower of the Confederate soldiery was blooming in full vigor at that genial spot, and that the Union reapers could, in no possible way, gather a harvest there. To cap the climax, the redoubtable Beauregard, a synonym of invincibility, was in command. From his lofty pinnacle of self-satisfaction, Beauregard in turn assured the South that the unconquerable Price, the matchless Van Dorn, and the mighty Bragg were at Corinth, and therefore the Southern breast might hush itself into repose. It is very certain, from the general faith which the misguided rebels were induced to pin to Corinthian success, that a well-contested battle, even ending in the defeat of the rebels could not have been so disastrous to the traitors as the flight from Corinth. Demoralization and despair are now the rule among the Confederates; hope among them is the exception. The rebels are breaking to pieces by the weight of their own fears and despair. The flight from Corinth had its cogent reasons, and the rebel sympathisers may draw such comfort as they can from what are, to us, the palpable reasons for it.

We have received a letter from one of the ablest officers in General Halleck's Division of the army. He refers to the constancy of the desertion from the rebels that was going on. The letter mentions that one squad of twenty were seen running from a dense wood occupied by the pickets of the enemy, and they made their way into the Federal lines. They stated that the discontent among Beauregard's forces was nearly universal; that entire companies known to them, and nearly all of some of the regiments, were only waiting an opportunity to desert. This officer, from whom we received the letter, states that immediately after the flight of these men from the woods, a heavy firing commenced in the wood, and was kept up fiercely upwards of an hour. As the woods were occupied exclusively by rebel troops, the inference is proper that a mutiny had occurred and that the rebels were butchering one another. In confirmation of the existence of this state of things, we have the news from Virginia of the rebellion of three thousand Georgians at Richmond, who, with all their officers, refused any longer to feed the treason with their blood. Our correspondent gives us minute details, which we cannot publish, which satisfied us that the rebels would receive their doom on Thursday last, if they remained at Corinth. But our correspondent had his convictions on Sunday last, when he wrote to us, that the rebels would fly from Corinth, and we presume that no one in General Halleck's army, who knew as much of affairs there as our correspondent did, was surprised by the flight of the rebels. Henceforth the South has much more reason to dread its "military protectors" than its "invaders." They may well exclaim, "Save us from our friends."

The flight from Corinth gives us Grand Junction, which virtually surrenders Memphis, and all Northern and Western Mississippi. The railroad from Grand Junction to New Orleans will soon be in possession of General Halleck's and General Butler's forces, and all the rest of the States of Mississippi and Alabama must of necessity return to their allegiance to the Union. Fort Wright and the rebel fleet are used up by the flight from Corinth. The spinal cord of the rebellion is under the influence of that fell disease known as *vamollissement*, and it makes no kind of difference whether the neck of the rebellion is broken at Richmond to-morrow, or next day, or next week, this disease of the cord will soon finish the business.

As for protecting the Union men of Western Virginia, Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, and Missouri—they should be able by this time to protect themselves. Are they innocent sheep, whose tender throats naughty wolves may know at their pleasure, in the absence of United States regular troops? It belongs to the peace and law-abiding people to put down marauders. If they cannot do it, they must, in most cases, suffer the consequences.—*Cin. Commercial.*

Undoubtedly the Union men, in the States named, could take care of themselves if they had fair play. But in Southern Kentucky, and a few other portions of the State, in a considerable part of Missouri, and in the whole of Tennessee, the rebels, for a long period, had their own way, and during that period they took possession of the arms of all the Union men, and they hold possession of them still. The loyal people in many large sections have been robbed of their whole means of self-defence, and, having been plundered of their other property as well as of their weapons, they are too poor to buy guns or anything else. If the resident Union men everywhere must protect themselves, let the Government see that they have the means of doing it. Thousands and tens of thousands of them were compelled by rebel bands, through whipping and threats of hanging, to bring forth and give up the guns and pistols they had hidden, and now, if need be, let every disloyal citizen be disarmed and his arms placed in loyal hands. Rebels have some rights, but the right to bear arms is not one of them.

☞ The authorities of Vicksburg seem a curious combination of the bully and the coward. When the Commander of our gunboats asked for the city's surrender, they answered, "Mississippians don't know how, and refuse to learn how, to surrender to an enemy. If you think you can teach them, come and try." "Let your women and children be removed in twenty-four hours," replied the Commander. "Oh, please give us till next Friday, only five days," was now the humble petition.

We hope that the Commander didn't give an hour beyond the twenty-four. The time was enough for the purpose designated. The women and children could get out of so small a place as Vicksburg in one day as well as in five. The additional time was asked to enable rebel reinforcements to come to the rescue, or to obtain and plant batteries and fortifications, or to bury torpedoes and arrange other plans of murder, or to convey away and hide public property, or for all these purposes and others combined. Tis a funny idea that a fleet should be nearly a week off a village waiting for noncombatants to get out of the way. And the request that it should do so is an amusing sequel to the blustering defiance, "if you think you can teach us, come and try."

☞ Gen. Butler in New Orleans ordered the circulation of Confederate notes and bills to cease on Tuesday last. Even the rebels of that city ought to bless him for that benign order. We guess that it has surpreseded the operation of the order of the five Provost Marshals published by us two or three weeks ago. Even those five functionaries, who undertook to compel all citizens, by threats of the severest penalties, to take Confederate notes and bills as gold and silver, would not now dare to take the trash themselves without swearing all witnesses to secrecy.

The Memphis Appeal boasts that the rebel government is raising "fresh soldiers" in the South. One might suppose that all the soldiers in that section would be "fresh," it has been so long since they were able to get any salt.

☞ Jeff Davis says that the brave men composing his armies expect that their blood will run freely. We think it most likely that their whole bodies will run—blood, flesh, bones, and gristle.

☞ Where foreign materials are superfluities, foreign manufactures should, unless for purposes of revenue, be excluded, for that will either expel the superfluities or win the manufacture.

☞ A telegraphic despatch, published yesterday, says that Gen. Halleck's forces have "got a strong position right in the enemy's teeth." We hope they hav'n't got a position right between his teeth.

☞ If Gen. Floyd shall be hung, the sheriff and clergyman on the scaffold had better look out for their pocket-books.

AFFAIRS IN BATH COUNTY.—A correspondent writing from Bath county, Ky., says that a force of about fifty Federal cavalry came into that county, on Monday last, and arrested two men by the name of Burbridge. One of them had just returned from Marshall's camp. He has created a great flutter and stir among the rebels there.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

The Sixty-first regiment, Col. Schleich, left Columbus for Washington last night. Several thousand men collected at Columbus yesterday, and hundreds arriving by every train.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 27—8:30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, position of troops, &c., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain who the anonymous writers are, I beg you to suggest that another order be published, holding editors responsible for its infraction.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General.

HARRISBURG, May 27.

Gov. Curtin has issued a General Order countermanding the order for enlisting three months' volunteers—the emergency which seemed to require them having passed.

[Special to The Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.

A movement to-day made by Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's division of McClellan's army is reported to have been attended with complete success. It resulted in opening off rather a communication with Richmond at a new and important point, and will undoubtedly add to the discomfiture of the rebels.

Major General McDowell and General Ord spent the day in the city, and, after a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War, returned to Fredericksburg.

NOTE.—The above item about General Porter doubtless refers to the capture of Hanover Court House.

[Tribune's Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Colonel Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, was nominated for Brigadier General to-day. He is now in command of forces guarding a number of places in central Missouri.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Sick and wounded men escaped from Strasburg say that the rebels deliberately attacked our sick, firing into the ambulances and upon the fainting men by the way side, killing in cold blood men incapable of making resistance. The traitors displayed a white flag with black bars.

A letter from a Union prisoner at Richmond, dated the first day of May, describes with graphic force the terrible barbarities inflicted upon our men now in rebel hands.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Refugees from Richmond report both that place and Petersburg evacuated by the rebels. Where they are gone no one knows, or whether they still talk of making a desperate defence. Citizens are without food or protection against marauders.

Rebel barbarity was exemplified at Fredericksburg, where a magazine was blown up by a torpedo, a building demolished, and the sentry guarding it blown to pieces. The guard at the railroad station, only two hundred feet distant, luckily escaped. The torpedo had been placed under the building since the thorough examination after the occupation by our troops.

Two more torpedoes were subsequently found under the railroad track. The soldiers are greatly exasperated, and were with difficulty prevented from burning the town.

The impression given by those who escaped from Front Royal is that about one hundred and fifty men got off, out of the whole force of about one thousand men, and that of those four-fifths were killed. The cry of the enemy was "No quarters."

Reports concur that women fired out of houses at Winchester on Banks's troops, and that wounded and sick men who had crawled from the hospitals into a wheat field were murdered there.

COMWYN, Miss, May 27.

General Halleck has issued an order prohibiting picket skirmishing. The pickets are now quite friendly, and daily hold communication with each other. Our pickets in front of Pope's forces induced five rebels, including one sergeant, to desert last night. In no place from eight to left are our lines two miles from the enemy's works, and in some places our heavy guns are within battery distance, though dense woodlands prevent either party from opening fire.

General Sherman's division has made an exchange of the St. Louis Democrat of the 221 for the Mobile Register of the same date, with the rebel pickets to-day.

The Register also contains official correspondence between our fleet and the Vicksburg authorities, in answer to Capt. Lee's demand for the surrender of Vicksburg and its defences, directed to the authorities of Vicksburg.

Mayor Lundry replies that the military authorities have sufficient for defence, and that there are none within the corporate limits. He further states that neither the municipal authorities nor citizens will ever consent to the surrender of the city. The following replies were also received by our fleet:

Vicksburg, May 18.

"*S. Phillips, Jr., commanding the advance naval division:*

"As your communication is addressed to the authorities of Vicksburg, that you may have a full reply to said communication, I have to state Mississippians don't know how, and refuse to learn how, to surrender to an enemy. If Com. Farragut or General Butler can teach them, let them come and try.

"JAMES LANDRY,
"Military Governor."

Brigadier-General M. S. Smith, commanding the defences, replies that he has been ordered to hold the defences, and it is his intention to do so as long as it is in his power.

Governor Shorter, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation calling out the entire male population who are not subject to the operation of the conscript law to form a State Guard.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The Herald has pretty full accounts of Banks's retreat from its correspondent. Only 150 men out of the 800 or 900 engaged escaped from the Front Royal fight.

Forty of our soldiers, mostly sick, were captured at Newtown. One named David Dickerson, of the 66th Ohio, was killed in the skirmish of Saturday.

During the Sunday fight, which continued two hours before the retreat from Winchester, Donnelly's brigade behaved admirably and repulsed the enemy, but, being outflanked by superior numbers, they were compelled to withdraw our forces. Donnelly's brigade on the left and Gordon's on the right were in position along a gorge between two hills.

The enemy are said to have fought well. At one point they came up in a large hollow square, single file on the front and back and double file on each side. Marching up thus to within a certain distance, they were ordered to halt, fix bayonets, and charge, which they did in good order.

Colonel Gordon and staff are safe, also General Williams and staff. While retreating through Winchester, women from houses opened fire with pistols on our soldiers and killed a great many of them. Lieut. Col. Brown, of the 28th New York, is said to have been killed. Col. Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvania, was wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Murphy, of the 24th Pennsylvania, was killed, and many others.

The column retreated in good order pursued by the enemy beyond Martinsburg. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac and many of the teams have been conveyed across in ferry-boats. The telegraph operator at Martinsburg, had left the town on the first rumor of a battle at Winchester, and taken the instruments with him.

The whole town seemed deserted. The stores were closed. Many Union people came along with us; also, the negroes. General Banks was in the rear of the retreat; and a shell exploded only four feet from him, fortunately without injuring him. Winchester is reported to be burned. The enemy had stationed a force at Berryville to prevent our retreating towards Harper's Ferry, and we were compelled to take the road to Martinsburg.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

CAPE RACE, May 27th.

The Europa, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown the 18th, was spoken accepted off here.

Great Britain, May 16th.—In the House of Commons Mr. Layard said the government had received from Lord Lyons a copy of the report of a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States on the Reciprocity Treaty, and had no objection to lay it on the table. The Times editorially says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals have been such as it is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast to the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has a right to presume the hour of final success is approaching. The Times also says the rebels are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in their ultimate success.

American securities in London showed increased firmness, while cotton in Liverpool exhibited increased heaviness.

The Herald of the 17th believed the Confederate retreat to Richmond had found a piece of masterly strategy to gain time, when every week's delay is of the utmost importance, compelling the enemy to take up position at a greater distance from his base of operations, thus depriving the enemy of his chief source of strength, the aid of the gunboats, while they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia around Richmond, so rendering each Federal corps *de armee* converging upon the Southern capitol exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers. Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now that if that city falls, the Confederate cause on the eastern seaboard is lost.

It is hoped no doubt that the Federal victory will occur so late in the season and the victorious army be so shattered that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this summer impossible.

The Times remarks that it would be mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, where millions of acres of cotton-growing land are in the power of the Federals, has fallen. It is therefore an obvious policy to trade with New Orleans to get further supplies of cotton for want of the European ports, which still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The steamer S. R. Spalding, has arrived with thirty-three sick soldiers from McClellan's army. The bark Pallas from Balize reported the U. S. steamer Tyler had captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton and sent her to New York. The Pallas did not learn her name.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Last Saturday, the Deputy Provost Marshal, by order of Gen. Dix, commanding this department, proceeded to Easton, Talbot county, Md., and arrested Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of the county, and James Powell, Prosecuting Attorney, upon a charge of treason. They were brought to Baltimore and lodged in Fort McHenry.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The Baltimore American of the 27th says Gen. Banks has already received a reinforcement of at least 18,000 well disciplined troops at Harper's Ferry. Several car loads of seige guns, each weighing about six tons, have also been sent up from the Washington navy. In one of the trains for Harper's Ferry was Assistant Secretary of War, Watson, and Gen. Hamilton and staff of the regular army.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent communicates the fact that Col. R. W. Hanson, of a rebel Kentucky regiment, who was sent by a flag of truce to be exchanged for the gallant Col. Corcoran, has become disgusted with the rebels and the rebellion and will take the oath of allegiance.

Gen. Butler, says a New Orleans letter, has taken the wife of General Beauregard, who was found to be in New Orleans, under his care and portection.

A letter from McClellan's army says that 3,000 Georgians, whose terms of enlistment had expired in the rebel army, were told that they must continue in the service. They loaded their guns and officers and all refused to obey the order, and no one dare attempt to make them do it. The result is that these rebels have disbanded and gone home.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, May 28.

The Federal forces investing Corinth have taken possession of Purdy.

Special orders just received require all persons leaving Cairo by steamer or railroad to procure passes.

Five deserters from Fort Pillow were sent up from the fleet to-day. They report but small force in occupation of the Fort, and everything quiet in that vicinity.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Our fleet in the James river is ready to make another attack on Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, as soon as the order is given.

The rebels have increased their forces very considerably on the south bank of James river, from City Point up to Richmond, and have forced the inhabitants at City Point and vicinity to retire to the interior.

The rebels seem to dread an attack upon Petersburg, and are improving defences on the Appomattox river.

Beauregard visited Richmond, not to take command there, but to confer with the rebel leaders concerning his future operations in the West.

It is said he reached the rebel capital only after overcoming extraordinary difficulties, and doubts are expressed concerning his safety on going back to his army.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

A special to the Gazette from Indianapolis says an officer who left Corinth Monday morning reports that our army had moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday, and are intrenching. Gen. Halleck says his position will not warrant risking anything; hence his moving by regular approaches and fortifying as he goes. It was expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Tuesday. It was reported that Gen. Lovell had arrived at Corinth on Sunday night with seven thousand raw troops. Deserters say the rebel army has more confidence in Bragg and Price than in Beauregard.

The rebel army are on half rations. They get fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corn beef the balance of the time. There is no pork. The sickness in their army is fearful and increasing, while ours is rapidly improving.

Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

A number of companies of the Indiana Legion were arriving at Indianapolis to guard prisoners.

The Sixtieth Indiana regiment, Col. Owen, is under marching orders. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments will reorganize immediately.

CHICAGO, May 28.

A special despatch from Fort Wright on the 27th says: The enemy is believed to have been largely reinforced during the last three days. Two transports are known to have arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. Part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the Fort, at Island No. 33, where they are reported engaged in the erection of batteries.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet. Several just arrived bring a report that the enemy are about to assail the fleet.

Refugees from Memphis Sunday say a rumor was current in that city that ten Federal vessels had reached White river, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade, and the steamers were thus cut off from their last avenue of escape.

A short time before the steamer left the fleet the mortars, which had been silent some days, again opened fire on the fort.

XXXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

SENATE.

The Vice-President presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution concerning arrests in Kentucky, that, it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish information at present.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill passed by 19 to 17.

It provides for the appointment of a board of tax commissioners, to enter upon the duties of their office whenever the commanding General of the forces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary State or district, shall have established the military authority throughout any parish, district, or county of the Union, in all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is to be made for the redemption of land, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners that the owner has not taken part in or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion and he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause, the United States shall take possession and hold them until the civil authority is established and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution.

The boards of commissioners may by the direction of the President, instead of leasing the lands vested in the United States, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or marine corps.

The pre-emption principle is also engrafted in the bill.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The new treaty with Mexico has just been received here. Its terms do not meet the views of the Government, and it will undoubtedly be rejected by the Senate when it is submitted.

The city is perfectly quiet to-day.

It is understood that the Government has satisfactory advices from several important points where our forces are operating. It is certain that everything thus far goes well. The Government entertains expectations that, in accordance of plans laid out before the retreat of General Banks, and which are now being carried out, the rebel forces which ventured up the valley of the Shanandoah will be captured.

CAIRO, May 28.

Gen. Strong issued an order that hereafter all persons will be required to procure from the Provost Marshal permits before leaving Cairo either by steamer or railroad. Any violation of this order subjects the offender to arrest.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 22.]

Augusta, May 21.—The Charleston papers of this morning state that four Federal vessels shelled Colesgate and Keawah island yesterday morning. The Confederates retired after burning their quarters, &c. Colesgate island is 12 or 15 miles from Charleston.

[Herald's Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Overland Mail Company will resume the transportation of letters in fifteen days. Papers and documents will go via Panama under an arrangement of the company with Vanderbilt, who is to receive $150,000 a year for the services.

[Times's Correspondence.]

NEW BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, VA., Monday Evening, May 26.

A deserter, who comes in this morning, reports the main body of the Confederate army on the north side of the railroad, the brigade of troops to which he belonged doing picket duty on this side. The rebels claim 150,000 men, but 80,000, he asserts, will cover their entire force. Much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the conscription act, and many would be glad to lay down their arms did not pride forbid. The leaders are determined to make a stand, having chosen a position near Richmond for this purpose.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The steamer Matanzas brings New Orleans mails and papers to the 18th.

Gen. Butler ordered the circulation of Confederate notes and bills to cease on the 27th. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day in consideration of such notes or bills will be void, and the property be confiscated to the United States, one fourth to go to the informer.

Another order was issued to suppress the Bee for an article in favor of common burning.

The office of the Delta was taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question, in violation of Butler's proclamation of the 10th. Its business will be conducted by the United States authorities.

The Adams Express office was opened.

Six persons are sentenced to be shot for violation of parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army.

A municipal regulation of the city of New Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the calaboose all women of the town found in the streets after night fall, or who may converse from the windows of their houses with persons outside. This is doubtless the punishment accorded to women who may insult our soldiers under the recent proclamation of Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.

The steamer Massachusetts, which left Monday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Col. Hanson, of Ky., who was expected to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran, and Messrs. Robertson, of Va., Lieut. Whittaker, a private, a lady, and Mr. Lowe, of Ky. The boat arrived at City Point on Monday evening. The next morning Gen. Wool's communication was delivered and on Tuesday an answer was received from Gen. Huger.

Colonel Corcoran and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Col. Hanson and the other officers were brought back. Colonel Hanson is very severe upon Gen. Huger for his failure to fulfill his promises.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the order prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was to-day issued, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
May 28.

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by express companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport except by permission of the commanding General, and then only after invoices of the articles have been furnished with the names of those to whom they belong and to whom they are to be delivered.

Hereafter no vessels not employed by the army or the navy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Gosport or any other place on either side of the roads not occupied by the troops of the United States except by express authority of the commanding General. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished, by command of

MAJ. GEN. WOOL.

NEW YORK, May 28.

A special despatch to the New York World, dated Nashville, May 27, says Generals Mitchell and Negley arrived here to-night. They report everything quiet at Huntsville, Ala., and the Union feeling increasing. Jere Clemens and Judge McLean and family are among the prominent Unionists.

General Mitchell speaks of his position as permanent.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.

The Cairo correspondent of the Republican says that troubles are breaking out in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakly and Obion counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamps in that region, to plant batteries to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.

Gov. Sprague was to day elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Simmons expires. He received 92 votes out of 103. There was no regular nomination in opposition.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 29.

Contrary to expectations, the rebels did not open upon us this morning, but Gen. Pope opened fire upon a rebel battery, which the rebels returned with twelve-pounders. After an hour's shelling, the rebels pulled down their flag over the battery, hauled their guns back, and our forces at this hour (12 M.) occupy the position.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 28.

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning—General Thomas on the right, General Buell in the centre, and General Pope on the left—for the purpose of feeling the enemy's position, and unmasking his batteries. The enemy contested the ground hotly at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss.

Pope's column encountered the strongest opposition, where we lost twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured some five or six officers, and several privates.

Although the enemy disputed the passage of Bridge Creek sharply, we held possession on the southern side, our advanced line of skirmishers being within gun shot of the enemy's intrenchments. Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believed that the enemy will attack us at daylight to-morrow. The whole affair is considered a decided success in a military point of view, we having gained very strong positions right in the teeth of the enemy.

The officer killed at the battle of Farmington on the 9th, supposed to be Gen. Price, was Col. Ingraham, of Van Dorn's staff.

Prisoners report the arrival of Lovell's army at Corinth last night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29.

A bridge five hundred feet long, over the South Anna creek, a tributary of Pamunky river, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroad, was burned to-day by the Sixth Cavalry. This cuts of all communication with Richmond and Jackson's command. The Fifth Cavalry went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the railroad, and burned all of the enemy's commissary and quartermasters supplies stored there. This is a serious loss to the rebels.

[Special to the New York Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The Intelligencer of this city states that Gen. McDowell is now at Manassas Junction with a sufficient force to aid in the capture of Jackson's whole army, now in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Military Committee of the House will report in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego canal for military purposes, the estimated cost of the enlargement being about $3,500,000.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The Committee of the Board of Brokers report the over issue of Indiana State stock at over a million and a half.

A Fortress Monroe letter states that a bark has been lying near there for some weeks, and has put 272 contrabands aboard for Cuba and the West Indies. The negroes have been smuggled aboard. The steam gunboat Wausutta has gone in pursuit.

The Newbern Progress states that a convention at Raleigh voted down, by 51 to 31, the infamous measure offered by Kenneth Raynor, punishing superstly any one presumably too conservative to abet in any proposition to reinstate the old North State in the Union.

The Convention passed an ordinance directing the Government to discharge all volunteers over twenty years.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh states his loss in killed outright was 1,728, wounded 8 012, missing 959, making an aggregate of 10,699.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The prize steamship Stettin, from London, arrived this evening in charge of a prize crew from the gunboat Bienville. She was captured on the morning of the 24 h off Cape Roman, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. Her cargo of brandy, wines, and saltpetre is valued at half a million dollars. She was from Nassau, New Providence, and her crew reported that another large steamer was expected from Nassau the same night to run the blockade. The Stettin is only three months old, iron propeller, of 1,000 horse power, and 800 tons burthen.

[Herald's Despatch.]

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., May 29.

A Union meeting was held here near War Trace was largely attended, although the enemy, two thousand strong, were within ten miles of the place, under Gen. Adams, threatening to break up the meeting. The speakers boldly proclaimed for the Union. Large numbers of ladies were present. Henry Cooper, Lewis Fillmar, Col. Lloyd M. Barnes, James Mullen, and Col. Reuben May spoke.

Prisoners from Winchester report eleven hundred rebel cavalry in the vicinity. Stewart's force is demoralized.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

A private letter received here by an officer of Gen. McClellan's staff, dated Headquarters, Monday, says Col. Rust found Mrs. Gen. Lee and her two daughters near Old Church to-day. They were sent to the White House under a guard. Mrs. Lee expressed great surprise that our army should have got so far to the north of Richmond.

CAIRO, May 29.

The steamer Maria Denning went to Memphis to-day to remove the chains and ordnance stores captured from the rebels when that place was evacuated. The value of the property is estimated at $100,000.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The following has just been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on the Corinth road, May 28.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre, and left, to feel the enemy and unmask the batteries.

The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss.

The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at Outar Point are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Every member of the Cabinet, and it is believed every earnest friend of the Government here, deplores the hasty comments visited upon the War Department by some of the loyal papers in the country. It has already been stated that Mr. Wilson in the Senate, upon the highest authority, said the disposition of the forces contained was sanctioned by the President, and it is equally true that it was approved by the whole Administration. Successes such as the country did not anticipate have already at[illegible] Stanton's conduct of the War Department. Efforts are being made which would seem to insure a continuance of them. Occasional failures and reverses must happen, but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the success of our arms.

All the Southern ports from Elizabeth river and the navy yard have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed.

The blowing up of the works on Sewall's Point began to day.

Upwards of five hundred rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court-house. They left this morning for Fortress Monroe. More are coming in.

NEW YORK, May 29

The Herald gives an incomplete list of the killed and wounded at Hanover C. H. The 25th New York and the Ellsworth 44th lost the most. Berdan's Sharpshooters, 9th Massachusetts, and 2d Maine also suffered. The remaining regiments in Gen. Martindale's brigade suffered more or less, as also the batteries employed in the different engagements. Col. McQuade's brigade suffered the least. The 25th regiment was the only one which had any of their men taken prisoners. They had about 30 captured.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that the battle at Hanover C. H. resulted in the complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 5,000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy is put down at 1,000. Our men buried 100 of their dead. Our loss is 375 in killed, wounded, and missing, of which 53 were killed. The force opposed to us were principally North Carolinians and Georgians. Prisoners from North Carolina say they are very tired of the war, and that their defeat will have a very demoralizing effect on the rebel army.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The President is at the War Office every night until late hour, sending despatches and receiving reports. He takes supreme direction and control in military as well as in civil affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The following were received from Corinth this evening:

NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's intrenchments yesterday, about ten o'clock A. M., and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman established another heavy battery, yesterday evening, within musket range of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30.

During nearly all last night the moving of cars with suppressed whistles sounding, betokened that some movement was going on, but not being an extraordinary occurrence, was not considered of an extraordinary nature. About 5 o'clock in the morning several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishers were thrown out, and a general advance commenced.

There is a very large amount of railroad iron untouched, there being some twelve or fifteen tracks radiating from the depot to the entrenchments, with side tracks and switches, enabling them to move troops with great rapidity.

From all the information gleaned from prisoners, it is thought that the evacuation commenced at sundown last night the rebel army retreating in three directions—east, west, and south.

Beauregard stated to the citizens, last night, that he intended evacuating and throwing himself on both our flanks.

At this hour Corinth is held as an outpost, and our cavalry are searching for the enemy. That sent by Gen. Pope came upon and dispersed the enemy, eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, in the act of burning a bridge, capturing forty prisoners.

The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depot, a few bales of cotton, and a church, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. The rebels also broke open stores and burned their contents.

A large cavalry force under Colonel Elliott, sent out on Wednesday by a circuitous route to destroy a railroad bridge on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, south of Corinth, though not yet returned, we learn from prisoners that it was known at Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles South, by a body of our cavalry, and that Gen. Pope's 20 pounder Parrotts yesterday enfiladed their camps, killing eighty men and one hundred horses. Also, that a 30-pound Parrott shell, thrown into Corinth by Pope, as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of the bridge south, the uncomfortable proximity of the falling shells, and the possibility of a Federal success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation.

The enemy's works are certainly of very great strength, and capable of stout resistence.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

A large number of the members of Congress went down to Fortress Monroe this morning on an excursion.

The news from Corinth is received here with much enthusiasm, as it is believed that General Halleck's cautious movements through an extremely difficult country, are about to be crowned with success, and it is thought Beauregard has been obliged to retreat because of a stoppage of his supplies. When Com. Farragut's fleet got up above the mouth of the Red river of Texas, the great source of Beauregard's supplies was cut off, and as our fleet advanced up the Mississippi, the region from which the rebels could draw food for their great army became daily less, so that the position at Corinth became gradually, but surely untenable.

☞ All the intelligence from Corinth shows that the evacuation of that place involved a fearful calamity to the rebels,—a calamity incurred by them as the only means of preventing one that they regarded as even more fearful. But we apprehend that this flight, destroying or greatly weakening as it must, whatever hope or spirit was left by previous reverses in the rebel heart, and showing to the whole country that the Confederates dare not, under existing circumstances, fight the U. S. troops man for man or even with superior numbers in the strongest fortifications they are able to erect, cannot fail to prove in all its consequences more disastrous to the cause of the Southern Confederacy than even a terrible battle resulting in a terrible defeat could have done. A great battle would at least have shown energy and stern resolve; the flight exhibits a degree of demoralization that settles whatever doubts have existed North or South as to the termination of the rebellion.

And this demoralization, hourly evident from a thousand facts and circumstances to Beauregard and his generals, was unquestionably the reason why a battle was not risked after so many vaunting orders and sounding proclamations and magnificent preparations. The Confederate officers clearly understood from the constant and numerous desertions taking place from their army to ours, from the loud murmurs and threats continually sounding in their ears, and from the difficulty of keeping their Louisiana, Northern Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky troops from open mutiny and rebellion, that a battle would almost immediately become on their part a terrific rout, and therefore, disgraceful as they knew the alternative to be and fatal as no doubt they expected it would be, they decided to retreat. Beyond all question desertions will now become even more numerous than they have hitherto been, for soldiers cannot be kept together in a hopeless cause, flying, starving, fainting, and exposing themselves in a pestilential region to death in all its most miserable forms.

Gen. Halleck in his despatch of the 30th ult. to the War Department gives a brief but vivid sketch of the actual loss sustained by the Confederates in their flight. He says that the number of prisoners and deserters captured was estimated at two thousand, that all the roads were filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by the fleeing troops, seven thousand arms being captured, that hundreds of barrels of provisions were taken, and that the rebels destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, such as stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c., for miles out of Corinth. Such losses, to an army as badly in want of arms, public stores, wagons, &c., as Beauregard's is known to have been, cannot easily be conceived.

MORE ARRESTS.—A proper degree of vigilance on the part of loyal citizens will soon weed out the entire crop of secessionists from our State, and we are pleased to see that the work goes bravely on. The Maysville Eagle tells us, that, on Monday morning last, there came strolling into Fairview a large, handsome man, with a German accent, who immediately sought and cloeted himself with the prominent secessionists in that neighborhood, and in various ways caused a suspicion that he was not "all right." On the afternoon of that day he walked to Mayslick, and, as at Fairview, hunted up the leading secessionists and continued in consultation with them until 10 o'clock at night. On Tuesday morning he went on the Mayslick omnibus to Maysville, and as the officers had received intimations from loyal men at Mayslick and Fairview of his suspicious condu

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

A TWO-ACRE SWISS VINEYARD

Which has made five Vine-Dressers' Fortunes in sixty years, and which has besides paid the proprietor nearly twelve thousand dollars during the past forty years—land at six thousand dollars an acre.

Our readers may remember a very interesting communication in the thirteenth volume of the Country Gentleman (June 9, 1859), describing the agriculture of Switzerland, and referring particularly, among its other features, to the vineyards that border the Lake of Geneva. A sale of such a vineyard was then mentioned at the rate of $6,000 per acre! and other statements were given as to the cost of cultivation and the products obtained.

We find in the last number of the Paris Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, a letter to the Editor, containing some further facts, fully corroborating the statements above alluded to, and showing, more fully than any similar account we have before seen, the pecuniary productiveness of the Swiss Vineyards. The writer of this letter is the President of the Agricultural Society of that part of Switzerland, and his object is to show that an estimate before published of the products of these vin yards, at 2,000 francs yearly per hectare, (one-half to the proprietor and one-half to the *vigneron*,) or about $160 per acre, *is far below the truth.* We translate the following condensed summary from his letter:

"The vines in my father's possession are situated about midway in the great vineyard of Lavour, which extends from Lausanne to Vevay along the steep declivities of the mountains, which there slope down to the very lake. [No one who has ever seen them can forget their appearance.] It is the warmest, earliest, and best exposure, not far from the village of Epesses. These vines cover an area of 9½ *ares* (about two and one third English acres), and were put at the time of their purchase, in 1803, under the charge of a vine-tender (*vigneron*), upon terms with which, or next to nothing to call his own, under whose grandson they remain at the present day.

"The law of the vineyards is that the proprietor furnishes the vines; the *vigneron* furnishes the presses, the cellars, the casks, the building, and, in a word, all the materials of working the vinyard; he furnishes the stakes; he pays for only half the manure, but the whole charge of its transportation; he pays half the taxes, and at harvest retains half the crop. He is to send to the proprietors some days before the vintage, three baskets of the finest grapes. He is to lodge and board during the vintage a man sent by the proprietor to superintend the harvest; and he pays half the necessary repairs in the walls of the enclosure and of the terraces.

"Such is the law, but the fact in the present case has been, that the *vigneron* attends to the vines in his own way, manures as it suits him, buys the manure where he wishes, when he wishes, and at his own price; conducts the vintage without any warning, and with no one to verify the quantity of wine obtained; pays the taxes; finally sells the wine, without ever consulting the proprietor, to whom, and at whatever price may seem good to him. He then reports himself, bringing or sending the proprietor's share of the money, without in any instance, having waited for a settlement to be requested, and, above all, without ever having had the least dispute with the proprietor. In a word there has never been any kind of control over the actions of the *vigneron*, nor over the culture of the vines, nor over the harvest, nor over the sale of the products. It is enough for the proprietor to know that the vines are in perfect order, that the returns are enormous, and that the *vigneron* is growing rich.

"The first *vigneron*, who took charge in 1803 as poor as Job, found the money for the working of the vineyard as best he could, and died in 1820, no longer owing anything, and in possession of a pretty house at Epesses, also of very fine cellars, and already having some vines of his own. He left my father's vines in charge of his two sons, who continued to be the *vignerons* of the family until 1857 or 1858. One died unmarried in 1850; the other is yet living, a man of wealth and consideration in his village; and when he gave up my father's vineyard to the charge of his eldest son, he presented to each of his four other sons a farm of vineyard or other lands, bought by him higher up on the mountain, each of the four having upon it a nice dwelling house. The *vigneron* now has, moreover, a larger vineyard of his own, than the one of which he has the charge. He has very lately been chosen deputy to the grand Council of the Canton de Vaud, but this does not prevent his working harder than any of his workmen, and his domains are not suffering under the new dignities he has acquired.

"Thus in sixty years a *vigneron* has made five very pretty peasants' fortunes on less than two acres and a half of land. And the fortunes of the peasants of the Canton de Vaud are considerable; without knowing exactly the length of purse of these good people, I am convinced that my father's present vigneron possesses a clear fortune of his own, of not less than sixty or seventy thousand francs (say $12,000 to $14,000). Thus I cannot tell exactly what the product of a hectare of vines is to the vigneron, but you will see that it must be enormous."

The writer then proceeds to say that he can give the exact returns to the owner of the vineyard, and presents a table of them for each year since 1823. The amount which his father had received during that time, which was over and above the large profits reaped as above by the *vigneron*, and after paying all cost of taxes, repairs, and keeping up the condition of the vineyard—indeed all expenses of every kind whatever—reaches the large aggregate of nearly twelve thousand dollars, being an average, after adding in the value of the three baskets of grapes, which were worth about $15 per year, of 1,590 francs, or $318, which is equivalent to about $135 per acre per year. This is the average return for the past 59 years. The average for the eight years included since 1854 is considerably higher, possibly owing to higher prices for wine, as well as better crops. The aggregate for these eight years is 20,690 francs, or $4,138, which is $517 per year; the value of the "three baskets of grapes" put down as averaging $15 per year during the whole 59 years, has been nearly twice as great for some time past, and we may fairly call the average annual product since 1854, $540, which would be equal to $230 per acre *as the proprietor's share alone!* The writer asserts that the profits of the *vigneron* are *at least* as great as those of the proprietor, and more than intimates that there is room for them to be *very much larger.* So that we shall not be far out of the way in considering the net return of these vineyards at from $450 to $500 per acre above all expenses of cultivation, repairs, wine-making, taxes, &c. This profit would pay an interest of 7 per cent upon an outlay of between six and seven thousand dollars an acre, or, taking the rate of interest current there, which is probably not more than 3 or 3½ per cent, the purchase of the land at the same price would probably be considered a good investment for the owner, for his portion only of the income it will bring.

The writer of the letter in the Journal then goes on to show that "these enormous profits are not obtained on account of any peculiarity in the lands themselves. There are hundreds upon hundreds of hectares situated in the same way, and yielding very much the same returns. It is not their vicinity to the residence of the *vignerons* which facilitates their culture. His house is fully half a mile from the centre of the vines. It is not improved tools which diminish the cost of cultivation; all is done with the hand hoe, and the vine stocks are too near together to admit of the passage between them of any animal. The manure is carried by wagon to the foot of the vineyard; but from there it has to be taken up to the vines themselves on men's backs. The footpaths among them are nowhere more than two feet wide, often much less. Much of the time the land is so disposed that the path is a stairway on the wall of separation between the vines. For the rest the soil is held up by walls of superposing one above another, from 45 or 50 to something over 100 feet apart, sometimes more and sometimes less.

"There is an advantage arising from cheapness of labor. Workmen are paid two francs and a half to three francs per day—often beside their food, always with wine to drink in abundance. The stakes are far from being cheap, the poorest quality costing not less than from 34 to 40 francs per 1,000. Manure is at an exorbitant price. Delivered near the vineyard, it costs at least eighteen and a half francs the cubic meter, and often more (say $2 80 per cubic yard, or more than $6 per cord of half a cord). Notwithstanding this the *vignerons* will use no other kind of fertilizer. Two years ago I had a trial made with bone dust, which succeeded perfectly, but the *vignerons* has not continued its use. It would perhaps be dangerous to change anything in a system of culture, the financial returns of which I have been trying thus imperfectly to sketch—the more particularly as you will observe, by the table given for each successive year from 1823 to 1861, that the average product shows a constant increase, and as a consequence that the soil has been continually growing better and better."

Mons. Barral considers the account of this Swiss vineyard as affording a triumphant response to the assertion of Liebig in a recent address (a translation of which we mean hereafter to present), that "vine culture is ruinous to a country." It certainly seems to be anything but "ruinous" to the purses of those who are engaged in it.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 27.

The Governor has called for three more regiments for immediate service, to relieve regiments now under marching orders for the field.

AN INCIDENT OF SHILOH.—A letter from Gen. Rousseau to a friend in this city contains an incident which we cannot refrain from publishing, although it was not intended for the public eye. It, however, will show the appalling crime of those who brought on this guilty war, and, prompted by ambition, have arrayed brother against brother and broken up all the social and friendly relations of our country. The letter is dated May 16, in the camp before Corinth, and we extract the following touching narrative, related in the simple language of a friendly correspondence:

Two days after the battle of Shiloh I walked into a hospital tent on the ground where the fiercest contest had taken place, and where many of our men and those of the enemy had fallen. The hospital was exclusively for the wounded rebels, and they were laid thickly around. Many of them were Kentuckians, of Breckinridge's command. As I stepped into the tent and spoke to some one, I was addressed by a voice, the childish tones of which arrested my attention: "That's General Rousseau! General, I knew your son Dickey. Where is Dick? I knew him very well." Turning to him, I saw stretched on the ground a handsome boy about sixteen years of age. His face was a bright one, but the heetic glow and flush on the cheeks, his restless manner and his gasping and catching his breath, as he spoke, alarmed me. I knelt by his side and pressed his fevered brow with my hand, and would have taken the child into my arms, if I could. "And who are you my son?" said I. "Why I'm Eddy McFadden, from Louisville," was the reply; "I know you, General, and I know your son Dick. I've played with him. Where is Dick?" I thought of my own dear boy, and what might have befallen him, that he too, deluded by villains, might, like this poor boy, have been mortally wounded, among strangers, and left to die. My heart bled for the poor child, for he was but a child; my manhood gave way and burning tears attested, in spite of me, my intense suffering. I asked him of his father? He had no father. Your mother? He had no mother. Brothers and sisters? "I have a brother," said he. "I never knew what soldiering was. I was but a boy and they got me off down here." He was shot through the shoulder and lungs. I asked him what he needed. He said he was cold and the ground was hard. I had no tents nor blankets; our baggage was all in the rear at Savannah. But I sent the poor boy my saddle blanket, and returned the next morning with lemons for him and the rest; but his brother, in the Second Kentucky Regiment, had taken him over to his regiment to nurse him. I never saw the child again. He died in a day or two. Peace to his ashes. I never think of this incident that I do not fill up as if he were my own child.

☞ The London Times of the 10th inst., in contradicting all its former predictions and assertions with regard to the weakness and daily increasing exhaustion of our Government and treasury, labors to prove that the rebels alone require foreign aid, comfort, or advice; and that if such a calamity as intervention should come on the country, it must come at their instance. The writer says of the Washington Cabinet:

They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of £800,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed in New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding above five per cent. to their forces in the field. No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln. He has fully 650,000 troops now under arms, and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a less stable foundation, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare for the time. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North, would be simply a nullity, for no alliance could add to its power or promote its ends.

BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE.—We have received the two opening folios of W. G. Brownlow's narrative of personal adventures among the rebels, and sketches of the rise, progress, and decline of secession. The volume is divided into twenty-two chapters, and contains over four hundred and sixty pages. It is calculated to have an immense circulation, and we cannot better state the objects which this uncompromising patriot had in its preparation than by copying entire his

PREFACE.

I have prepared this work from the single stand-point of uncompromising devotion to the American Union as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction. My ancestors fought in its defence; and while their blood flows in my veins I shall instinctively recoil from bartering away the glory of its past and the prophecy of its future for the stained record of that vile thing, begotten by fraud, crime, and bad ambition, christened a Southern Confederacy. I cannot exchange historic renown for disgrace, national honor for infamy, how splendid soever may be the bribe or how violent soever may be the compulsion. This is my faith as an American citizen; and this book will show how sorely it has been put to the test. I claim, however, no merit, further than that arising from the discharge of a simple duty both of religion and patriotism. Thousands of my fellow-citizens have been equally faithful among the faithless. Their sufferings may be conceived from this narrative of my own.

Indeed, it is not from the slightest desire of self glorification that I have spoken so freely of myself. It would have been sheer affectation of modesty to attempt by circumlocution of speech to do otherwise. For I have, in this matter, rather regarded myself as a type of the large body of loyal people in the Border States, and have, accordingly, been the more unreserved, in consequence. As I felt that I might assume to some extent to speak in their behalf. It is important that our countrymen of the North should clearly understand the embarrassing position of this class, and the peculiar privations they have been compelled to undergo. It is chiefly due to them that the battle-field of the rebellion has not been transferred to Northern homes. Their geographical location and political elements are such that, upon the soil which they inhabit, loyalty and treason have overlapped, and being thus confronted face to face, they have been plunged into all the horrors of discord and anarchy, of divided communities and sundered households. In many respects, however, we of that region do not wholly sympathize with the North any more than with the extreme South. We deprecate alike the fanatical agitators of one section and the disunion demagogues of the other. I believe I represent the views of multitudes of ever true and now suffering patriots when I declare that, Southern man and slaveholder as I am, if the South in her madness and folly will force the issue upon the country, of slavery and no Union, or a Union and no slavery, I am for the Union, though every other institution in the country perish. I am for sustaining this Union if it should require "coercion" or "subjugation," or, what is worse, the annihilation of the rebel population of the land. These peculiarities in my position, as an East Tennessean, it will be seen, have contributed to mould the views which I have expressed.

I am, therefore, prepared to expect that many readers will not concur in all that I have said. But I do verily believe that, as a national man,—having had an opportunity, as from an intermediate eminence, to view this question on both sides,—and having observed the bearings of the whole subject for thirty years past, I am enabled to suggest something worthy the consideration of my countrymen. Hence I have not consulted the opinions of others, nor reflected whether what I say would be acceptable or unacceptable, would render the writer popular or unpopular. I seek only to utter the profound convictions of my own mind, in order that, God willing, I may be of some benefit in my day and generation, and, without fear or favor, come weal or woe, may have the sad privilege of warning my fellow-citizens, even if I may not enjoy the cheerful satisfaction of convincing them.

I have suffered deeply in person and estate, have avoided no responsibility, have endured evil treatment and imprisonment, and been compelled day by day to contemplate the near prospect of a brutal death upon the gallows,—all in behalf of the sacred cause I have espoused. I avouch these things as evidence of sincerity. Not only so, but they have left me in no mood for the use of softened forms of speech in narrating such acts or depicting the actors. Hence I have spoken freely of Southern fastidiousness of taste may, perhaps, shrink with over-sensitiveness from some of the language I have employed. But it was no time for dalliance with polished sentences or enticing words; for an imminent necessity—like the "Unrest" of the old Hebrew prophet—was upon us, and the cause of our Long and Last could be best served by the sturdy rhetoric of defiance and the unanswerable logic of facts. The traitors merited a sword-thrust style, and deserved the strongest epithet I have applied. My persecution by them was such that I had a perfect right to handle them roughly: they were not worth any other mode of treatment; and I have written what I have written.

I cannot close this preface without expressing my thanks for the generous reception I have met with at the North. In Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, — indeed wherever I have gone,—I have been welcomed by individuals and by public bodies with demonstrations of honor and kindness which seem like a providential recompense for all I have endured. I shall preserve a life-long recollection of such universal and spontaneous sympathy, and leave its precious memory and memorials as an heirloom to the latest generation of my descendants. I bear this testimony all the more willingly, because these courtesies vindicate me from aspersion, and are occasioned by no modification or concealment of my opinions. I have, everywhere, condemned the disorganizing propagandists of the North, and have publicly proclaimed that I was a Southerner by birth, education, and habits; yet, when I also announced that I was a National man and uncompromisingly for the Union, I found that other things were forgotten, and that I had touched a chord which made us all of kin.

God grant that we may, as Sections, Churches, and Individuals, realize how great a share each of us has had in bringing about our present calamities, and, consequently, how much of the responsibility falls upon *self* as well as upon others! When this shall be felt, and when a proper spirit shall accompany the conviction, the horrors of this wicked war will be appreciated, the hand of vengeance will be stayed, and

"Returning Justice lift aloft her scale."

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1862. W. G. B.

Extraordinary Longevity.—Mrs. Susannah Humes, of East Finley township, Washington county, Penn., has reached the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. She was born near Carlisle, Penn., January 1760, and was consequently over sixteen when the Declaration of Independence was signed.. The scenes of the Revolution are vivid in her memory, and she talks of them with great interest. She was a strong advocate of liberty and independence, and rendered assistance to our soldiers, both in camp and prison, whenever it was possible. She emigrated to this part of the State about sixty years ago, and consequently experienced many of the hardships endured by those "who sought a home in the far West." Notwithstanding her great age, she enjoys good health, but is unable to walk about much, having been lame for some years. She is perhaps the oldest person in this section of the State, and she bids fair to live many years.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The Property of Martin Luther.—A book seller in Breslau has published a catalogue of articles in the handwriting of Martin Luther. It contains 33 pages in octavo, and about 500 proverbs, and has never appeared in print.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Speaker laid before the house the following message from the President:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and which aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable Provisional Government at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumpter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterwards all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put in the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut, all by the insurgents, and the military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned, and there was no time to convene it. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies, and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity. I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of the departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea to afford protection to the commercial marine—especially to California treasure ships then on their way to this coast. I also directed the commandant of the navy yard at Boston to purchase or charter and arm as quickly as possible five steamships for purposes of public defence. I directed the commandant at the navy yard at Philadelphia to purchase and charter an equal number for the same purpose. I directed the commandant at New York to purchase or charter and arm an equal number, and directed Commander Giles to purchase or charter and arm and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commander Dupont with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter of his Excellency Edwin Morgan, the Governor of New York, or in his absence Geo. D. Morgan, Wm. Evarts, R. M. Blackford, and Moses H. Grinnell, who were by my direction especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for this Department in the crisis, in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defense. On the same occasion I directed that Governor Morgan, of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all the necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States until communication by mail and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act, in case of inability to consult with the other. On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two million of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, Geo. Opdyke, and Richard Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without specifying compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon. These several departments of the Government at this time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty, and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Northern States. I believe that by that and other similar measures taken without authority at law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law to unofficial persons was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled. I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alex. Cummings with large sums of public money, and the authority to purchase military supplies without restriction and without requiring of him any security for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject-matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and justice if I were to receive the censure specified in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly on Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of the departments, who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured.

It is due to Mr. Cameron to say that although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved or suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but that all the other heads of departments, were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong, or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

From the Navy Department the following items are gathered:

The U. S. steamer Shawsheen, with one company of the 5th New York, on the 9th inst., proceeded up the Chowan river, North Carolina, to Gates county, and destroyed fifty thousand dollars' worth of bacon, corn, lard, fish, &c., belonging to the Confederate Government. On the 13th the U. S. steamers Ceres and Lockwood pursued the rebel steamer Alice up Roanoke river, and captured her about two miles below Williamsburg. She had a cargo of bacon for the rebel army, and the church bells of Plymouth, which were to be cast into field-pieces.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs that his troops have cut the Virginia Central Railroad at three points between Hanover C. H. and the Chickahominy.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 26.

The following despatch has been received by the Governor from a reliable source. It is proper the people should know the facts:

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 26.

TO GOV. CURTIN: We have examined a dozen stragglers from the Maryland first and General Banks's column to-day. The testimony is concurrent as to the brutal treatment of our sick and prisoners. A number of Pennsylvanians, who were sick at Winchester, and hid in the wheat fields on Gen. Banks's route of retreat, were mercilessly butchered.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

We learn there was the same popular commotion in Hagerstown on Saturday night and Sunday as here. A rebel newspaper office was destroyed, and prominent secessionists punished very severely in all parts of the town.

A report from Williamsport says that as our troops retreated through Winchester the women fired on them, and that the sick left in the hospitals were brutally treated, and some of them wounded.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON May 26

Army in Field near Franklin, Va., May 26. Further accounts are received of Col. Crock's brilliant victory at Lewisburg, Greenbriar county. On the 23d General Heath attacked Colonel Crook with three thousand infantry, cavalry, and six cannon. After a spirited fight of an hour the rebels were put to flight in utter confusion. Their flight soon become a rout. Colonel Crook captured four rebel cannon, one so large he possibly that it was loaded with canister, and caissons and eighty rounds of ammunition. The rebels in the early part of the fight carried off their killed and wounded, but left on the field thirty-eight dead, including several officers and thirty-six wounded. One hundred prisoners were captured, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Finney, Major Edgar, and other officers. Three hundred stand of arms were taken. The enemy, to secure their retreat, burned Greenbriar bridge, beyond which they could not be pursued. Col. Crock's victory was won only by hard fighting against greatly superior forces. We lost fourteen killed, sixty wounded, and five pickets captured. Some of our wounded men were shot in the streets of Lewisburg as they were returning to the hospital by the citizens of the town.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The following was received at the War Department at 11 P. M.:

Williamsport, May 26th, 4 P. M.—To the President: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place last evening at ten o'clock, and the passage of the fifth corps across the river to-day, with comparatively little loss of men in killed and wounded and missing in the different combats, in which my command has participated since the march from Strasburg on the morning of the 24th. I am unable now to report, but have great satisfaction in being able to say that, although serious, our loss is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the very great disparity of forces engaged, and the long matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our forces. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible. My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks, and in well contested engagements at Front Royal, Middletown, Newton, at a point between these places, and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports. My own force consisted of two brigades, less than 4,000 strong, all told; 1,500 cavalry, 10 Parrott guns, and 6 smooth bores. The substantial preservation of the entire supply train is a source of gratification. It numbered about 500 wagons on a forced march of 53 miles, 35 of which were performed in one day, subject to constant attack in front, rear, and flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force. The panics of teamsters and the mischances of river passage of more than 300 yards, with slender preparations for fording and ferry, I lost not many more than 50 wagons. Our troops are in good spirits, and occupy both sides of the river.

N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

NEW YORK, May 27.

The Herald's correspondent reports that the 4th Michigan in the recent skirmish on the Chickahominy fought and routed an entire rebel brigade.

Petersburg papers report that on the 19th eighteen of the Monitor's crew went ashore at City Point, when they were surprised by the rebels and nine made prisoners, the balance reaching their boat pulled for the vessel. They were shot at and sight killed.

The Virginia Legislature has appropriated $200,000 to remove the women and children and decrepid persons from Richmond to a place of safety.

NEW YORK, May 27.

It is understood that Colonel Hanson, of Kentucky, is to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran.

BOSTON, May 26.

The Massachusetts Thirty-Second, Col. F. J. Parker, left for Washington this evening. The Old First Light Battery, Capt. Jones, leaves early to-morrow morning. Over three thousand troops appeared on the Common this afternoon ready for service, and the number will be greatly swelled by arrivals to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, May 26.

The following is the Governor's proclamation to the gallant men of Ohio:

I have the astounding intelligence that the seat of our beloved Government is threatened with invasion, and am called upon by the Secretary of War for troops to repel and overwhelm the ruthless invaders. Rally, then, loyal men of Ohio, and respond to this call as becomes those who appreciate our glorious Government. Three classes of troops will be accepted: First, for three years or during the war; second, for a term of three months; third, for guard duty within the limits of this State. All are requested to report for duty at Camp Chase, where the organizations will take place. The number wanted from each county has been indicated by special despatches to the several Military Committees.

Everything is valueless to us if our Government is overthrown. Lay aside, then, your ordinary duties and help bear aloft the glorious flag unfurled by our fathers.

(Signed) DAVID TOD, Governor.

The following general order has been issued to the Indiana State Legion:

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA LEGION,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.

In consequence of the recent demonstration against the National Capital, and on a requisition from the War Department, it is hereby ordered that the Colonels of the organized regiments of the Indiana Legion report to these headquarters, by telegraph, on the receipt of this order, the strength of their several commands, and hold their regiments in readiness to march at a moment's notice. In localities where the Legion is not fully organized, it is enjoined on all citizens to perfect their organizations under the laws of the State, and report to these headquarters, when arms and equipments will be furnished.

By order of John Love, Major-General Commanding Indiana Legion.

LAZ. NOBLE, Adj't Gen.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

Baltimore street from Calvert street to Halliday street is crowded this morning. There is considerable excitement. The crowd is chasing obnoxious people and occasionally beating some. The people are demanding the display of the flag from all the newspaper offices and public buildings. All have complied except the News sheet, which office is closed and abandoned. The excitement is fearful, and prominent secessionists have disappeared from the streets. The military has taken no part in these transactions.

A recruiting office has just been opened in Baltimore street displaying a flag bearing the inscription: "Recruiting First Maryland Avengers."

BOSTON, May 26.

The call upon the volunteer militia of the State for active service is being gloriously responded to. The enthusiasm of April, 1861, is renewed. Regiments, battalions, and companies are rapidly arming in various parts of the State.

Newberryport sent ninety men enlisted since two o'clock this morning. The Sixth Regiment, which went through Baltimore, is fully equipped and ready to move.

A brigade force will be in readiness to move tonight and during to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

A synopsis of the confiscation bill which passed by a vote of 82 against 62, was sent by telegraph on May 13. Provisions were added providing that persons who accepted office since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of any State, or taken oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States, shall be amenable to punishment, &c. A vote was taken on the original bill as reported by the select committee, which was rejected by four nays.

IN CAMP ON LONG CREEK,
NEAR BATESVILLE, ARK., May 20.

Quite a spirited skirmish took place on the 19th near Searcy, on the Little Red river, between 250 men of Gen. Osterhaus' division and some 600 rebels under Cols. Coleman and Hicks in which the latter were routed with a loss of 18 left on the field and quite a number wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 34 wounded. The rebels have burned all the bridges across the Bayous Des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed, on the Arkansas river, by order of Gen. Beauregard.

CAIRO, May 26.

An arrival from the fleet says a flag of truce went down yesterday to exchange prisoners, the receipt for whom was signed by Gen. Villipigue, commanding Fort Wright.

Appearances that the Fort is greatly strengthened, several new batteries having been constructed. The Fort mounts twenty-one guns, several of which are of heavy calibre.

The rebel fleet are still at Fulton.

NASHVILLE, May 26.

There was a large Union meeting at Murfreesboro on Saturday, over one thousand people being present, and much enthusiasm was displayed. Spee ches were made by Gov. Johnson and others. Thirty-six soldiers from the rebel army at Corinth came up and took the oath of allegiance.

The United States Marshal has seized on the printing offices in Nashville as forfeited for treasonable publications.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
May 25.

Colonel Latam, commanding the expedition to Shafler Mountain, reports that he completely surprised a large band of Dixie guerillas, put ing them to flight, and capturing most of their arms, without loss on our side. The pursuit will be continued until the band is entirely broken up.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The Seventh Regiment goes to Washington to-night; also the Third Volunteer Artillery. The Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments are under orders.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

The first regiment of the reserve brigade will be ready to-morrow, and three more regiments in thirty-six hours.

FURTHER BY THE KANGAROO.

CAPE RACE, May 26.

Great Britain.—The news of the capture of New Orleans was received by the Canada, and was the occasion of much surprise, and considerable disbelief, but coming from Southern sources it was generally argued that there was no room for doubt. It produced no influence on the cotton market.

The Times says it is a hard blow for the South, and a triumph for the North. It says it is another proof that the North can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to them.

The Times asks how it will affect England. It says the American Ministers at London and Paris are told to assure the Governments that plans are being matured for a mitigation of the blockade, and this promise has been made from time to time in Paris. This, for some weeks past, as we can well understand, was the most sincere desire of the Federal Government. If the Federals possess New Orleans, there is of course an end to the blockade of that city.

There is only one thing wanting—that cotton should come down. If the Southern planters trust it to the Federals, sufficient will doubtless be got to relieve the manufacturers, but if they remove or destroy their stocks, or refuse to bring them down, it is hard to say what was gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture is creditable to the skill of the North, and is also an item in the revenge of the Federals, but if the city is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates, the gain will not be much by this mitigation of the blockade.

In another article the Times says it is vain to deny the importance of the event, but if the Southerners mean what they say in their loud talking, which the Times rather questions, they can never be conquered.

The Herald declined to believe the fall, but admits that, if true, it would be a signal triumph for the North.

The Morning Post also doubts it, and thinks if confirmed it will seriously affect the fortunes of neither party, although a serious loss to the South. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent at each successive stage.

The Daily News says there is no good reason for doubting the capture, and regards it of great importance. It highly extolls the consummate skill displayed by the North in this matter.

The news by the City of New York received just before the Kangaroo left Liverpool of course dispelled all doubts.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

SENATE.

Mr. Henderson presented a memorial from the citizens of Southwestern Missouri asking protection from guerilla bands.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the bill legalizing the acceptance of two hundred thousand more troops.

HOUSE.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Eliot, in closing the general debate, remarked that it was a legal fiction to say these bills are designed to punish treason. They are designed for no such purpose, but to weaken the power of the enemy—to bring about a speedy and permanent peace. They propose to take from the enemy the instruments of war, without which they could not carry on the rebellion six months longer.

Mr. Killinger objected to further debate in as much as he was compelled to print his remarks, and had no opportunity to deliver them. Debate here was useless, for our people at home had a right to understand our position on these great questions.

The House first voted on Roscoe Conklin's amendment to the third and fifth clause mentioned in the select committee's confiscation bill as to whose property is to be confiscated, namely, provided that such persons as shall have accepted their appointments since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession or taken an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States; to any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a convention or Legislature, Judge, or any person hereafter holding any office, or acting under the so-called Confederate States.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 150 against 50.

The confiscation bill was then passed as reported with Conklin's amendment—yeas 82, nays 62.

The bill to confiscate slaves, as reported from the select committee, was next considered.

Mr. Blair's colonization amendment, and Sedgwick's amendment giving freedom to slaves were both rejected. The former received fifty-two affirmative votes, and the latter 32. The bill was rejected by four majority.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Intelligencer, of this morning, referring to the representations that the insurgents again menaced the National Capital, says that besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions which the Government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a fictitious impression more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equinimity of the people of Washington.

[Special to the Post.]

Gen. Sigel arrived to-day and called upon the President. He met with a warm reception. It is said he will be here by orders from the Government, and it has been ordered that a command be given him with Gen. McDowell. It is believed that his enterprise, skill, and dash would greatly aid in getting that command to Richmond or relieving the ground in case any part of our forces should meet with a check.

General Sigel was serenaded to-night. He made a speech. The crowd was very large and enthusiastic.

The War Department received advices this morning from General McClellan saying: "We have captured Hanover Court-house. Our loss is small. We recaptured one of the enemies's cannon. We killed, wounded, and took several rebel prisoners."

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Semi-official despatches received to-day, under date of Orizaba, May 9th, state that the French troops had advanced within three leagues of that city, where they encountered a force of 10,000 Mexicans, who attacked them with success, killing 500 of them. It does not appear that President Juarez and his cabinet had fled from the City of Mexico, as recently stated.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, May 26.

Gen. Halleck moves on Corinth by regular approaches. Frequent skirmishes occur, but there is no prospect of a general engagement for some days.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, May 25.

It is now certain that Fort Pillow is not evacuated. Three transports arrived there on Friday, loaded with rebel troops. The rebel fleet is lying at Fulton, three miles below, where they have established a naval depot. Guns are being mounted at Randolph. A large rebel force is concentrating at Trenton, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, twelve miles above Humboldt, intended, it is said, for a raid on Hickman or Paducah. Farragut's fleet has not passed Vicksburg. Five vessels arrived in sight of town on the 17th. One subsequently returned below, it is supposed for reinforcements. So say Memphis papers of the 18th.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

During the day 100 persons were knocked down in different parts of the city; in one or two cases, ropes were brought out and preparations made for hanging the parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was Robt. McLean, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

Two members of Kenly's regiment have arrived in the city; they report they were attacked by a large cavalry force under Ashley, and several regiments of infantry. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock and continued till night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first and second fight took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, he retreated to the west side, destroying the principal bridge on the west side of the river.

He made another stand, and Knapp's battery mowed the rebels down with shell and grape. They fired in all nearly two hundred rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on his course back until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance perfectly exhausted. The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his effort being to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from General Banks. A member of Knapp's battery who escaped says the Ma